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Indicted Police File Motion; Winant Gets Advisory Post; 'White Collar' Pay Revised

The World's Day—December 6, 1943

Boston: Indicted Policemen Seek Specifications

Three of the six Boston policemen under indictment for conspiracy to permit gaming in the Hub, today asked the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court to entertain a motion for specifications, setting forth what overt acts were committed and what evidence the Commonwealth has against the accused. [Page 2.]

Most extensive political organization yet attempted by organized labor in New England projected in regional plans of Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 2.]

Motoichi Yoshikawa, a Japanese, was arraigned in U. S. District Court today on charges of inducing a man to testify falsely in his behalf before an immigration board. The defendant was held in $3,000 bail after Judge Arthur D. Healey had ordered a plea of not guilty.

Of 2,825 persons arraigned in Massachusetts' courts in 1942, 79.5 per cent were convicted, the Census Bureau in Washington reported today. The number of defendants disposed of for major offenses, per 100,000 population, was 66.1, compared to 69.7 in 1938.

Boston Post Office Department's annual Christmas tree was set up today in the main corridor of the Federal Building, considerably ahead of the usual schedule. For five days—Dec. 20 to 24—there will be public carol singing from 12:15 to 1 p. m. daily, around the tree. [Page 2.]

Banning of Elevated station posters calling for negotiated peace, on the ground that they deal with a controversial matter, was protested today by a Fellowship of Reconciliation spokesman, as a threat to free expression of ideas. [Page 2.]

Europe: Winant Gets Advisory Commission Post

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, has been appointed U. S. representative on the European Advisory Commission. The Commission will have its seat in London.

Ten persons have been shot in retaliation for the assassination of Lieut. Col. Gino Boggi, Fascist Military Chief of the Florence district in Italy, according to a report from the Swiss border town of Chiasso.

Italian resistance groups in the mountains of Northern Italy are being supplied by Allied airplanes and Italian manufacturers, Nazi-controlled newspapers in Italy charge.

National: Wage Rate Revised in New York Area

Revised wage rates for an estimated 250,000 persons in 70 different "white collar" jobs in the New York City area and Northern New Jersey ranging from $18 to $70 weekly have been announced by the Regional War Labor Board in New York.

The American Farm Bureau Federation opened its annual convention in Chicago with a series of conferences on organizational methods, rural youth, insurance, and commodity groups.

Permission to serve more cities on about 2,050 miles of new routes in the industrial Midwest, East, and Eastern Canada was asked by United Air Lines in an application to the Civli Aeronautics Board, it was disclosed in New York.

Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations number more than 5,000,000, one fifth of whom were enrolled in the last year, according to Allan S. Haywood, National Vice-President, speaking in Newark, N. J., at the State C. I. O. convention.

There is no basis upon which to build a hope for an early peace, Rear Admiral A. C. Bennett, Commandant of the Eighth Naval District, declared at the launching of the S. S. Washita, 22,400-ton tanker, at Mobile, Ala.

Washington: Dr. Teele Quits Post With WPB

Dr. Stanley F. Teele has resigned as deputy director of the War Production Board Procurement Policy Division. Dr. Teele, a resident of Needham, Mass., will return to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he is associate professor of marketing. He has served in Federal war agencies since March, 1941.

Apple butter made from the 1943 apple crop will cost three or four cents more for a 28-ounce jar at retail, according to an OPA ruling based on increased apple prices.

The annual Christmas tree ceremony on the White House grounds will be omitted this year for the first time in 21 years if President Roosevelt accepts a suggestion by District Commissioner Guy M. Mason. In a letter to the White House, Mr. Mason pointed out there can be no lights on the tree because of war restrictions. Last year thousands of school children contributed one decoration each for the tree, but there were no lights.

All cream cottage cheese containing more than 4 per cent butter fat requires eight brown ration points a pound, announced the OPA, correcting a previous announcement that points were required only for such cheese with more than 5 per cent butter fat to the pound.

The national quota for bicycles for civilians in December is 30,833, the same as November's quota and one third October's, the OPA announced. State quotas range from 48 in Nevada to 3,180 in New York.

Americas: Paraguay Closes German Society

Paraguay's Ministry of the Interior closed the "Union Germanica del Paraguay," charging the German organization, ostensibly a social society in Asuncion, was engaging in Nazi propaganda.

Bolivia, which declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan by an Executive Decree last April 7, reaffirmed its position with approval of the Legislature after the Supreme Defense Council advised the Government to "strengthen the international position of the country."

Canada: King Quits Ottawa to Visit Washington

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has left Ottawa for Washington where he will remain for several days and later may take a short holiday farther south.

The fight against inflation "is now the most critical battle of all," the Canadian Prime Minister warned in a radio address in which he outlined the new government policy for handling of wage adjustments.

Wage increases of $1 a day, and holidays with pay, were granted to 12,000 Nova Scotia miners by the National War Labor Board, in line with recent increases to miners in the West.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

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Yugoslavs Report Bulgars in Revolt

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 6

Bulgarian soldiers brigaded with Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi troops on the Bosnian-Serbian border have revolted and have been disarmed, headquarters of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, reported in a broadcast Dec. 3.

The revolt climaxed a fortnight's heavy fighting in which Marshal Rommel's drive into Serbia was stopped by Yugoslav Partisans with heavy losses, the Yugoslav communiqué said.

The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Big 3' Reach Complete Agreement in Iran On Defeat of Germany and 'Enduring Peace'; U.S. Hails Pact as Meeting Democratic Ideals

Capital observers see dovetailing of plans for war on Nazis from east and west.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The American Capital today hailed the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin talks and their historic declaration as guaranteeing fullest co-ordination of American-British-Russian military plans to speed the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, while simultaneously laying the basis for that type of postwar world organization, open to nations large and small, to which the American people can honestly subscribe.

Despite censorship, despite the sense of letdown engendered by premature publicity, congressional and administrative quarters applauded the fact that collaboration among the Big Three—the United States, Britain and Russia—had at last reached the topmost level; that President Roosevelt's goal, that of conferring personally with Joseph Stalin, had been achieved.

It was observed on Capitol Hill that the United States has stepped far from its prewar isolationism. Never in history has a power of the Western Hemisphere gone so far to win the confidence of its opposite number in size and strength in the Old World as has the United States with regard to Russia, with President Roosevelt traveling three quarters of the way to Moscow to meet Mr. Stalin.

The first and fundamental reaction to the Teheran declaration was relief that the highest Anglo-American and Russian military officials had at last been able to sit down together and co-ordinate their strategy for smashing blows against Germany by land, sea, and air, and from east, west and south.

Dovetailing of Plans

While it still was not assured in Washington military quarters that Russia would open its front lines to foreign observers, nevertheless it was believed that the final, climactic dovetailing of plans for the "second front" in Western Europe with simultaneous Soviet drives against Germany from the east, had been accomplished at Teheran.

As regards peace pronouncements and psychological warfare, there was an undeniable sense of letdown in Washington because no outright Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin appeal to the German people, or even to the surly Axis satellites, has been forthcoming.

The declaration signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin carries forward, on the highest plane, the very proposals enunciated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' Conference, calling for a postwar association of peace-keeping nations, both large and small. This proposal, representing the core of Mr. Hull's postwar thinking, was adopted at Moscow and its central theme was incorporated in the postwar policy declaration approved by the United States Senate.

Secretary Hull, praising today's joint statement, said: "These concerted plans will undoubtedly result in making effective to the fullest extent the fighting strength of all the United Nations."

Association Stressed

With a postwar association of nations small as well as large stressed in place of three-power or four-power alliances, Congress is prepared to give greater approval to the Teheran declaration.

Isolationist Congressmen, however, are expected to stress that the joint statement made no mention of the Baltic States, of Polish boundaries or other controversial

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Associated Press from United States Army 12th Air Force

"We Shall Work Together in the War and in the Peace"

Heads of the Triumvirate of Russia, United States, and Great Britain, meeting with their military chiefs, pose on the portico of the Russian Embassy at Teheran, Iran. Seated (left to right): Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Standing in back: Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of United States Army Air Forces; unidentified British officer; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Chief of Naval Staff, and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin pledge full independence to Iran as symbol of treatment awaiting small nations—Communiqué refers to coming second front.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 6—Complete agreements have been reached between the three most powerful nations on earth to work for unconditional victory and enduring peace.

In an historic four-day conference at Teheran, Iran, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin not only agreed on the size and timing of future military operations to be thrown against the Germans, but also that the postwar world will be a democratic order in which all nations, large and small, will have an honorable part to play.

As a gauge to their sincerity, the leaders promised categorically that Iran, whose future frequently has been called into question, would have full independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

What is more, they put their official stamp on the principle of repaying their smaller allies for wartime sacrifices by guaranteeing full consideration of Iran's economic problems after the war is won.

The closing statement in a joint communiqué released today said the three leaders separated as friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose. That this is not mere rhetoric is confirmed by all eyewitnesses to the conference who have stressed over and over again the sincere cordiality with which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Stalin, and Mr. Churchill met and worked together.

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose," the communiqué said in conclusion.

Throughout the communiqué there runs an overtone of confidence in victory and determination to smash the enemies of democracy as quickly and decisively as the immense resources of the United Nations will permit. In what is an obvious reference to the forthcoming second front, the communiqué speaks of operations which will come from the east and south and, above all, from the west. These plans are part of a common understanding which, they assert, will guarantee an inevitable Allied victory.

Russians Satisfied

This communiqué on which Mr. Stalin's signature appears shows that the Russians have been given full information regarding future Anglo-American plans for attacking Germany and that the Russians are satisfied with them. Since the Russians have been convinced for some time that Allied offensive strength has reached formidable proportions, it is not too much to suppose that Russian satisfaction with Allied plans indi-

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Powers Chart World Family Of Democracies

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 6—The Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin-Chiang Kai-shek conferences have shaped the broad plans for a "world family of democratic nations."

This is the aspect of the declaration of the three powers signed at Teheran which struck the most responsive chord in Britain.

It is a phrase that the man in the street can grasp and understand.

The words themselves attributed here either to President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill—but more likely Churchillean in origin—open up immense potentialities for the betterment of all mankind.

Long Way to Go

It is realized, of course, that this is an ideal—an ultimate aim. But the average Englishman's sense of humor and practicality make it easy for him to remember that the nations have a long way to go before completely attaining "the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance" to which Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt now pledge themselves.

Even though there has so far been little time to record the public reaction to the Teheran declarations, popular sentiment here has been strongly sympathetic to Rus-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Carrier Planes Batter Foe On Marshall Isles

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A raid of 100 carrier-borne Allied planes was launched against the Japanese-held Marshall Islands immediately to the north of the Gilberts early on Dec. 5, according to the Japanese Radio. This can scarcely have been the raid of Army Liberators—presumably land-based—on Mili atoll in the Marshalls announced on that date by the United States Navy. But the Japanese generally have been fairly accurate in their accounts of Allied attacks.

The Allied Fifth Army took Mignano, some 75 miles from Rome, in a new push forward that gave it commanding positions in the hills, while the Eighth Army, across the peninsula, has come within less than 14 miles of Pescara, an important Italian Adriatic port.

On both sides of the front, German resistance was strong, and headquarters no longer spoke of German "full retreat." Mechanized grenadiers appear to have been thrown by the Nazis into the fighting, making the Allied advance ex-

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Teheran Declaration

The Text

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of the declaration of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin at the conclusion of their Teheran conference:

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past in this Capital of our ally Iran and have shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west, and south.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers, we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

From these friendly conferences, we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives un-

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Japanese Defended Makin Until Blasted Out of Caves

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE FIGHTING 69TH ON MAKIN, Nov. 30, Delayed—Makin's defenses were excellent in some respects, while unco-ordinated or almost totally lacking in others. To begin with, the Japanese had done nothing with planes or an opposing naval force to interfere with our approach to the land.

For days, we had two large task forces — one approaching Makin and the other headed toward Tarawa—out in the Pacific waters. The only inference to be drawn from this failure to defend is Japan's inability or unwillingness to commit its forces except in a limited way.

Although Makin's facilities had been undergoing improvements, it was not considered sufficiently important to draw from the defenses of Bougainville and Tarawa. In fact, it is believed that part of the Japanese defenders of Makin after the United States Marine raid of August, 1942, were subsequently sent to Tarawa.

But the 300 or more who remained put up a stiff fight with machine guns, mortars, and rifles from excellently dug-in positions. Apparently their heavy guns had been put out of commission entirely by our terrific naval shellfire and air bombing.

In addition to sniping, which went on continuously and which was concentrated enough at one point to pin down a whole battalion for half a day, the Japanese relied on worrying our landing craft with machine guns and holding out in pillboxes and other dug-in positions until blasted out.

It was this blasting-out job which really slowed down our troops most. Until mid-afternoon of the second day, the eastern front line for the battalion with which I landed was never more than 100 yards or so of the beach. Among the toughest of the Japanese defenses was a series of long tunnels which appeared to serve the dual purpose of raid shelters and defense positions.

When the Japanese no longer were able to hold one, they would move to another. The tunnels all were close together and some had as many as six entrances.

When these became too much for the 69th Infantry and machine gunners, tanks were sent in. Grenades were thrown in and

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Teheran Shows No Attempt To Split Germans and Nazis

By Charles Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The talks at Teheran appear to mark a definite decline in the notion of "little appeasement" of the German people.

Throughout the entire course of the war there has been a divergence of policy over whether it was possible to "divide" the German folk from the Nazi regime.

An effort to resolve that disagreement has been made by the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill declaration.

The official text of the declaration exhibits no direct offer to the German people to abandon Hitler. It is true that the declaration omits any reference to "unconditional surrender." But it is specific and definite in pledging that it seeks the co-operation only of nation "whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance."

Practical Motive

Those who have advocated the attempt to separate the Germans from their leaders have had an essentially practical motive. These proponents have included a number of high-ranking American military officers — among them some who were most active in urging the swiftest and strongest military blows against Germany itself.

Their logic was simple: Any steps to develop disaffection on the German home front were worth trying. And moreover, they felt, a "hard" policy would only play into the hands of the German propaganda machine which was seeking to scare the Germans into believing that defeat at the hands of the Allied nations meant enslavement for every German.

Those who have taken the opposite view contend, also with some simplicity, that the theory is good but that it would not work. For Dr. Joseph Goebbels would go right ahead scaring the German people into believing there were only two alternatives—victory with the Nazis or the ruin of defeat. Allied propaganda would make little difference. The Germans, spoon-fed by a controlled press and with radios sealed in wax to prevent listening to foreign broadcasts, would have little opportunity to know the meaning of any Allied promises.

Moreover, there is a grave question of whether total warfare may not have made it impossible to war against a government without warring against its people. The day the Nazis dropped the first bombs on Rotterdam—and the day the first British housewife fought her private war with an incendiary bomb—may be marked by future historians as the end of a period when a distinction could be made between the German people and their military rulers.

Cycle of Bombing

The bombing of Germany, in turn, was undertaken not out of reprisal. It was planned, and is being executed, as a military expedient—required by the techniques of the moment and the strategic opportunities. But its effect upon the German people appears to be running through something of the same cycle that occurred elsewhere.

There was an initial bewilderment. But this has been followed by a hardening of resistance. After what has happened to Berlin, to Hamburg, to Cologne, and Düsseldorf it would be difficult indeed to convince the Germans to turn from their leaders with better ex-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Early Ending of Fish Strike Is Expected by Boat Owners

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Early ending of the fishermen's strike was forecast here today by Edward H. Cooley, spokesman for the fishing boat owners of New England and New York.

"There seems to be no doubt of this in view of the Congressional interest shown," Mr. Cooley said. "It looks as if the matter would be properly adjusted in Washington by the latter part of the week."

While Mr. Cooley declined to indicate the possible terms of settlement, observers estimated they would include dollars and cents ceilings on both retail and wholesale fish. Some raising of the ceilings on some species of wholesale fish was also anticipated.

It was the ceilings which the Office of Price Administration placed on wholesale fish last July which caused the strike. The top prices allowed by the OPA sharply reduced the fishermen's income. No dollars and cents ceilings have since been set by the OPA for fish to the consumer. If now adopted, this will be something new for the public.

It is also thought probable by observers that Boston will be given back its port differential, which previously permitted the paying here of a slightly higher price for fish than at other ports. According to testimony given at the Congressional hearing at the Boston Fish Pier last week, the recent elimina-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Ban on Poster Called Threat To Free Speech

Banning of posters calling for an immediate negotiated peace from Boston Elevated stations was termed today by the Rev. Burdette Landsdowne, Episcopal clergyman of Waltham, a serious threat to the Democratic right of free expression of ideas.

The Rev. Mr. Lansdowne, spokesman for a committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation which arranged the display, described the group as an association of Protestant pacifists. He said the posters had been planned merely to point out that there are other ways of bringing the war to a successful conclusion than by unconditional surrender.

Display of the posters was stopped by Henry Gascoigne, Vice-President of National Transitads, Inc., who ruled that they dealt with a controversial matter. The posters, which feature a quotation by Pope Pius XII, were scheduled to make their appearance on Wednesday which has been set aside by the Pope as a day of prayer for peace by all Roman Catholics.

Started in England

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, a member explained, was started in England during the last war. Although primarily a Protestant group the organization, whose local headquarters is at 6 Park Street, is open to all. National headquarters are at 2929 Broadway, New York.

The statement by the Pope featured on the postter read, "Nothing is lost by peace. All can be lost by war. Do not shatter or smother the people's yearning for peace." Below the quotation were the words: "America should offer at once generous and honorable peace terms. An Armistice can be had as sooon as the American people demand an end to the slaughter. Can we not all work together for the sake of suffering humanity everywhere?"

The Rev. Mr. Landsdowne, who said first knowledge he had that the posters would not be displayed was when he read it in the morning papers. He said the copy had been approved by a representative of National Transitads.

"We feel that unconditional surrender is the wrong policy," the clergyman said. "We believe it will prolong the war and make a just peace more difficult to achieve."

Use of the Pope's words on the poster, he said, resulted from the group's belief that the words of the Roman Catholic leader would reach the general public in Boston better than anything else.

Not Appeasers

The pacifist spokesman said that in no sense were members of his group to be considered appeasers. "We are not appeasers although we were prepared to be called such, and traitors and saboteurs as well, when we undertook this campaign. When you oppose any government policy you are treading on dangerous ground."

"Ours is a philosophy which demands that we wage peace not war," the clergyman continued. "Most people have the idea that you can't do anything about peace until the war is over. We don't agree. A fight to the finish will make the achievement of a decent peace difficult."

Other members of the Committee which sponsored the poster campaign include: Dr. George W. Hartmann, one-time Socialist candidate for mayor of New York and now lecturing on psychology at Harvard; Mark Shaw, Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; the Rev. George Lyman Paine, General Chairman of Fellowship of Reconciliation in Boston and retired Episcopal clergyman; and Mrs. Frances Riggs of Cambridge.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

"America's Oldest Masters" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Douglas Bush will talk on "Paradise Regained" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Wednesday

"Modern versus Renaissance Art" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.; and at 2 p. m. she will talk on "Classical Symbolism." Both are free to the public.

Dr. Thomas Barbour, author of the best seller "Naturalist at Large," will give an illustrated lecture on "African Wild Life" in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Give confidential details of your experience and education (at least 2 years of college or its equivalent) and phone number. If now engaged in war work, do not apply.

BOX C-22, THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON 15, MASS.

War Correspondent Honored

Associated Press

Webb Miller's Family at Liberty Ship Launching

Mrs. Mary Miller of Westport, Conn., widow of United Press War Correspondent Webb Miller, is shown here with her son, Pfc. Kenneth Miller, at the launching of the Liberty Ship Webb Miller at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards in South Portland, Maine, yesterday. The ship was named in honor of Mr. Miller, who was killed during a blackout in London in 1942.

Early Ending of Fish Strike Is Expected by Boat Owners

Continued from Page 1

tion of the differential by the OPA has led a number of fishing boats which normally come here to unload their fish in other ports.

Mr. Cooley, who is Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association and of the Federated Boat Owners of New England and New York, Inc., discounted the chance that ceilings would be put on retail fish but not for a time on wholesale fish. This proposal was offered by the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, whose strike is now in its third week.

"It was the weakness of the plan of the Office of Price Administration that they let fish prices get too high by not putting a wholesale ceiling on fish," Mr. Cooley said. "There is no use trying it again. My guess is that the settlement will be no piecemeal proposition."

"It will do my best tonight to keep the Gloucester fishermen from going out on strike," Frank Gomes, port agent of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union at Gloucester, said today.

A meeting of the Gloucester fishermen is set for 7:30 tonight. Early last week sentiment among them turned very strongly toward joining the strike in sympathy. But when Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida, Chairman of the Fisheries Subcommittee of the House, later held his congressional hearing in Boston, he pointed to prospects of a swift settlement of the dispute, and urged the Gloucester fishermen not to tie up.

"I promised Mr. Peterson in good faith that I would do all I could to avoid a strike at Gloucester," said Mr. Gomes, "and I am going to do it.

"I believe he is on the level. I hope that something may be done quickly to bring an end to the strike, as he indicated was likely."

New England Votes in Congress

Important roll calls in Congress last week were centered about legislation to make possible and practical absentee voting by men and women in the armed services. New England votes in the roll calls follow:

The Senate

On Senator Bridges' amendment to the Green-Lucas bill, providing a blanket Federal grant of absentee voting rights to men and women in the armed services, to require the President to appoint the four members of the War Ballot Commisison from six nominees presented by the Republican and Democratic National Committees (rejected on tie vote, 33 to 33):

Yeas

Lodge of Massachusetts; Danaher of Connecticut; White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire; Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Maloney of Connecticut; Green of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Gerry of Rhode Island.

On Senator Willis' motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bridges amendment was rejected. (Adopted 40 to 38):

Yeas

Lodge of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

On passage of the Bridges' War Ballot Commission amendment (adopted 40 to 39):

(New England vote same as on reconsideration.)

On Senator Pepper's amendment to include merchant marine personnel in absentee voting privileges. (Adopted 40 to 38.)

Yeas

Walsh of Massachusetts, Maloney of Connecticut, Gerry and Green of Rhode Island, Aiken and Austin of Vermont.

Nays

Lodge of Massachusetts, Brewster and White of Maine, Bridges and Tobey of New Hampshire, Danaher of Connecticut.

On Senator Aiken's amendment to include members of the Red Cross, Society of Friends, Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Service, Women's Air Force Service pilots, and U. S. O. personnel serving abroad under provisions of Federal absentee voting bill (Adopted 52 to 21):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Mahoney of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine.

On Senator Taft's amendment to forbid transmission of government-sponsored political propaganda to armed forces (Adopted 42 to 35):

Yeas

Lodge and Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Nays

Green of R. I.

Not Voting But Announced as in Favor

Brewster of Maine.

Not Voting

Gerry of R. I.

On the Eastland-McClellan-McKellar substitute (for the Green-Lucas measure) recommending to the States that they enact legislation to enable soldiers to vote by absentee ballot (Adopted 42 to 37):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; White of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Nays

Lodge of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges of N. H.

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CALL Curtis

Unemployment Aid Frauds Uncovered

Fraudulent claims against State unemployment compensation funds, by persons who have been unemployed but who are now working, have resulted in approximately 40 arrests by State police during recent weeks, it was disclosed today.

Total amount believed to have been lost through false claims is approximately $100,000, according to the Employment Security Division, which has been conducting a campaign against such claims since 1939.

More than $750,000 of approximately $900,000 believed to have been collected illegally has been recovered since the Division began its investigation of claims, according to Dewey G. Archambault, Assistant Director of the Division.

John S. Hurley

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 6 (AP)—John S. Hurley, who passed on here yesterday, was a Boston and Manchester lawyer, who served as National Director for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act.

A graduate of the law school of Georgetown University, he was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1920. He served in the New Hampshire House and Senate, and as Alderman and Fire Commissioner of Manchester. He was also a member of the State Probation Board and former Chairman of the Liquor Commission.

One of New Hampshire's original supporters of President Roosevelt, he was a delegate to the 1932 Democratic convention, serving as Chairman of Credential Committee.

Park Street Church to End Leases on Basement Stores

"Brimstone Corner" will soon return to the churchly aspect which originally gave it its name. The shops that since 1887 have occupied the basement of Park Street Church and incidentally poured an annual $14,000 into the church's treasury, must go when their leases expire, next December. And why? Because Park Street Church has prospered to such an extent that commercial revenues are no longer needed, while more room for a Sunday School is needed.

Announcement of the coming change was made yesterday by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga, in a sermon which he called, "The Most Thrilling Moment in My Boston Ministry." Dr. Ockenga told his congregation, "We are crowded and cramped in Sunday School work, the youth work, Bible classrooms of the evening school, and in our social work. Therefore, I am privileged to report to you this thrilling action of our congregation."

The minister reported that an increase in giving to the church amounted to 350 per cent or $85,000 a year, making the removal of the stores possible. "For many years," he said, "I have been praying that God would give us this space and necessitate our taking it. At a recent meeting of the cabinet of officers of this church we previewed our finances for a period of 20 years. The gifts of the people in the last four years have surpassed anything in the history of our church. We have had a mounting interest not only in giving, but in loyalty, vision, and service undertaking.

"As a result, the officers of this church unanimously voted to recommend to the congregational meeting the discontinuance of the commercial use of the basement of Park Street Church."

From 1824 to 1887, the basement of the church was used for tombs. Since then, it has become one of the choice business locations of the city.

Need to Save Paper Stressed By the War Production Board

More urgently than ever before in the history of the country, Americans are today asked by their local newspapers to save every ounce of reclaimable waste paper, tie it in bundles, and keep it until they are advised of the date of collection.

For lack of waste paper, 25 paper mills in the United States have already closed down, and 100 others are operating only part of the time, according to the War Production Board. This time the need for waste paper is real and desperate, and the newspapers of the nation have mobilized under the Newspaper Committee of the United States Victory Waste Paper Campaign to help get it out of households and into the hands of the mills.

The campaign slogan is "Save a Bundle a Week—Save Some Boy's Life," and is based on the fact that the waste paper will go to make up containers for all sorts of military supplies, army rations, bomb fins, cartridge paper, fuses, gas mask canisters, etc.

Collection Dates

Dates of collection will be announced soon in the various communities throughout the land. All possible collection facilities will be utilized, including municipal trucks and the "manpower" available through such organizations as the Boy and Girl Scouts and others. Civic, fraternal, and business organizations have widely pledged support of the effort.

Householders are directed to save the following types of paper:

Newspapers—Fold them flat and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high.

Magazines and books—Tie them in bundles about 18 inches high.

Corrugated paper and cardboard boxes and cartons—Flatten and tie them in bundles about 12 inches high.

Brown wrapping paper—Flatten it and tie in bundles about 12 inches high.

Boston Collections

In Boston, waste paper and tin cans will be collected by city trucks on the same days each month, it was announced today by George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, who is salvage chairman for the city. Usually this collection comes the third week in the month, but Mr. Hyland is advancing the December date so as to avoid Christmas week.

Collections, therefore, will be made this month as follows in the Hub:

Monday, Dec. 13, Wards 1-5.
Tuesday, Dec. 14, Wards 6—10.
Wednesday, Dec. 15, Wards 11-14.
Thursday, Dec. 16, Wards 15-18.
Friday, Dec. 17, Wards 19-22.

Assisting the city trucks will be trucks owned and operated by the Salvation Army, the Morgan Memorial Goodwill Industries, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Catholic charitable organization.

"Householders are advised," said Mr. Hyland today, "that they may sell their waste paper to a junk dealer, give it to their favorite charitable organization, or let us pick it up with city trucks on the monthly collection date. We don't care which they do. It all reaches the same place in the end, and if they want to sell it rather than give it, that's perfectly all right with us."

Six Cities to Elect Mayors

Six Massachusetts cities will hold Mayoral elections tomorrow, with five Mayors seeking re-election, while two other cities, Haverhill and Quincy, will hold off-year elections.

The municipalities electing Mayors are Brockton, Gloucester, Holyoke, Newburyport, Northampton, and Salem. Only the Gloucester Mayor is not running for re-election in the six cities.

Mayor Joseph H. Downey of Brockton is seeking a second term, his opponent being Warren S. Keith, President of the City Council. In addition, the Brockton voters are choosing four Councilors-at-large and three members of the School Board.

In Gloucester, the mayoral candidates are former Mayor Weston U. Friend and Harold L. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman of the School Committee. Four aldermen are also to be elected.

Seeks Fifth Term

Mayor Henry J. Toepfert, of Holyoke, seeking a fifth term, is opposed by Thomas J. McKiernan. Also on the ballot is the question as to whether the position of City Auditor should be placed under civil service.

A feature contest of the day takes place in Newburyport, where former Mayor Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis is making another one of his fiery mayoral campaigns. Mayor John M. Kelliher is seeking his third term. Two years ago Mayor Kelliher handily defeated Mr. Gillis.

Newburyport voters will also decide whether the City Auditor should be under civil service and will elect five City Councilors-at-large and fill two School Committee posts.

May Change System

Voters in Northampton will decide between Mayor Walter W. O'Donnell, former Assistant Attorney General, who is seeking a second term, and Sullivan L. Ruggie, member of the Board of Alderman. The voters will also decide whether to drop the present Board of Aldermen and City Council and adopt the unicameral municipal system. In addition aldermanic and council positions will be filled.

Mayor Edward A. Coffey of Salem, running for a fourth term, is opposed by Representative James F. Tobin. Salem voters will also elect five Councilors-at-large, six Ward Councillors and three members of the School Committee.

In Haverhill Aldermen and School Board members will be elected, and the voters will decide whether to place under civil service the City Auditor, City Clerk and City Engineer and whether to hold the mayoral election in odd years, instead of even years, beginning in 1947.

Quincy voters will elect City Councilors and School Committee members.

Half-Mast Flags For Pearl Harbor Wait Capital Plan

Boston will not observe the second anniversary of "Pearl Harbor" by displaying flags at half mast, unless an order comes through from Washington for the lowering of the flags, Mayor Tobin said today.

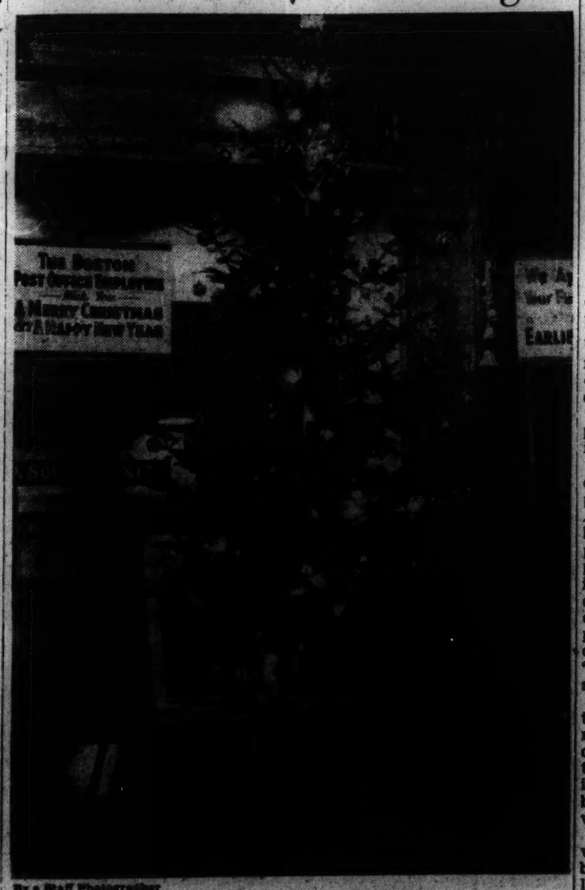
Last week the City Council passed anorder calling for the flying of the flags at half most.

At the same time it was disclosed that the program originally planned by the War Parents of Americas for tomorrow at the Parkman Bandstand has been postponed until Wednesday noon when parents who have five sons or more in the armed services will receive certificates of recognition from that organization. It was decided to postpone these exercises at a request of Governor Saltonstall that "little emphasis" be placed on observing Dec. 7.

A national service flag carrying the numerals of 10,000,000 will be raised and will be flown for five days. The flag will be sent around the country and used at other similar flag raisings after which it will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The Advertising Club of Boston will observe the "Day of Infamy" by presenting at its weekly luncheon session at the Hotel Statler a colorful pageant on the big stage in the ballroom. A dramatic tableaux "What Happened When America Got Mad" will be presented with Army and Navy men and civilians taking part. A motion picture "War on the Seas," not yet released for the public, will be shown.

Hail the Yuletide Harbinger

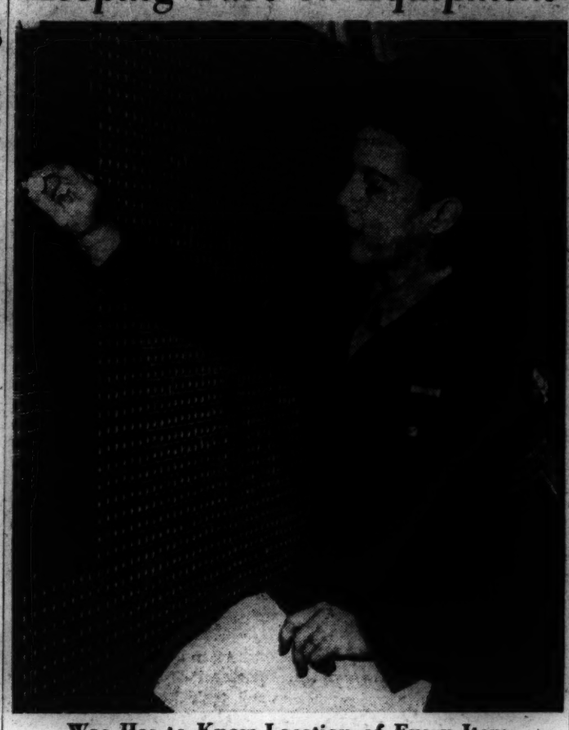


By a Staff Photographer

Post Office Sets Up a Christmas Tree

Erected today in the lobby of the Federal Building, Boston, earlier than usual in order to stimulate earlier-than-usual mailing of Christmas gifts, the employees of the main Post Office, under direction of Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, trimmed and set up this tree today. It is believed to be the first this year in a public place in Boston. The postal employees present a tree annually as a token of appreciation to their patrons, the co-operative public.

Keeping Tabs on Equipment



Wac Has to Know Location of Every Item

Technical Clerk Sergeant Rita Barlow is shown bringing the "materiel status board" up to date. She has been especially trained for her job since enlisting in the Women's Army Corps. Sergeant Barlow comes from Marlboro, Mass., and is stationed at the Midland Army Air Field, headquarters base of the nation's bombardier training program at Midland, Texas.

List of Alleged Overt Acts Is Sought by Police Officers

Three of the six Boston police officers, arraigned on charges of having conspired to permit gaming in the Hub, today demanded before Judge Walter L. Collins in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court a specific list of the overt acts of which they are accused.

After inquiring of Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes, who is conducting the case for the prosecution, whether he had any objection to the motion for specifications, the Judge agreed to take it under advisement, stating: "It is true this indictment covers a long period of time. I think you are entitled to more information but not as much as you ask for."

Mr. Hayes waived objections to the first paragraph of the motion which asked for names, dates, and places of the so-called "overt acts" involved in the charges. He did however object to the second and third paragraphs which he said asked that the Commonwealth set forth in writing its entire evidence.

By Captain Dorsey

The motion was inaugurated by Capt. John A. Dorsey through his counsel, Wendell P. Murray, and was concurred in by Capt. Edward J. Keating and Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson.

Attorney Murray, in his plea for entertainment of the motion, told the Court he thought the fullest disclosure should be made "in the interest of the general public."

"I think," the attorney went on, "there should be a candid setting forth of what overt acts were committed and what case the Commonwealth makes against us.

"Suppose we fail by getting this information too late. Is that substantial justice?" he asked.

William H. Lewis, counsel for Captain Keating declared it was "difficult to see how Captain Keating could conspire to have illegal acts go on in Captain Dorsey's district and vice versa," and protested, "of course we are indicted on atmosphere.

Tried on Atmosphere

"We may be tried on atmosphere and be sentenced, if convicted, on atmosphere. In the Federal Court in conspiracy indictments there must be overt acts set forth, but in this Commonwealth you don't have to have overt acts. This indictment is vicious because it was secured with common rumor, report, and atmosphere.

"We don't know what evidence the Commonwealth has; we want to know what we have done.

"I know," he went on, "that it is the policy of the District Attorney's office—whether it is being operated by the District Attorney or an Attorney General to 'tell 'em nothing.' In the Federal Court I could go before the court and ask what Captain Keating has done."

The three other police officers under indictment are Supt. Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin, and Sergt. Arthur M. Eunson. All were suspended from the police force last week by the newly appointed Commissioner, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, pending the conclusion of the court action against them.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and not so cold tonight with intermittent light rain beginning late tonight; overcast and warmer Tuesday with continuous rain beginning in the afternoon.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Overcast and not so cold tonight with intermittent light snow beginning late tonight; overcast and warmer Tuesday with intermittent light snow except snow or rain near the coast.

Vermont: Overcast and not so cold tonight with intermittent light snow beginning early tonight in overcast and warmer Tuesday with intermittent light snow.

Massachusetts: Overcast and not so cold tonight with intermittent snow begining early tonight in west portion changing to rain before morning.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Overcast and not so cold tonight with intermittent light snow beginning early tonight, but changing to rain before morning; overcast and warmer Tuesday with continuous rain beginning in the afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:17 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 8:32 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

C.I.O. to Spin Political Web Covering N.E.

Plans for the biggest political organization that labor has ever set up in New England were announced here today by Sidney S. Grant, legislative agent for the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"The political program of the C. I. O. calls for a Regional Director, state committees, and congressional district committees," Mr. Grant said. "All will function under the direction of the C. I. O.'s National Political Committee.

"Expenses of the New England Regional Director and his aides will be paid out of the national political fund, which now contains $700,000. Some of this money may also be apportioned to the campaigns in this region, if felt to be needed.

"The Regional Director is thought likely to be Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O.

Drive Will Be Widespread

"The drive will be both national and local. Backing will be given to whatever presidential candidate is endorsed by the National C. I. O. after the political conventions have nominated. A congressional district slate will probably be drawn up, at least in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, containing candidates whom the C. I. O. supports or opposes."

Nothing of this extent has previously been undertaken in New England by organized labor, though both the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor have operated politically.

Adoption of the new C. I. O. machinery is scheduled here for next Sunday afternoon when Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the National C. I. O. Political Committee, comes here from New York for this purpose. Mr. Hillman, the President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is regarded in labor circles as one of the keenest of political tactigians produced by the labor movement. He is setting up similar organizations in other regions of the country.

Cover Ground Thoroughly

"We expect to set up Sunday a Congressional District Political Action Committee for Massachusetts, and to divide this Committee into 14 districts to correspond to the congressional districts," Mr. Grant continued. "These will all function under the state political action head, who in turn will work under the regional head. He will be responsible to the National Director, Mr. Hillman.

Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers' Union (C. I. O.), and Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, another of the major C. I. O. unions, will also speak. Mr. Fitzgerald, whose home is still in Lynn, was once Secretary of the Massachusetts C. I. O. His headquarters, like that of Mr. Rieve, is now in New York.

"The entire organization will probably be completed by early next year. The door is left open to any trade union or organization that wants to participate and will support us on any particular points or several issues."

The meeting will be held at the Hotel Statler, opening at 2 p. m.

Coast Guardsman Flaherty First To Get Service Button

First United States Coast Guardsmen to receive honorable discharge from the service due to injuries incurred in action, Coleman P. Flaherty of 365 East Street, South Boston, was today awarded the honorable discharge service button to be worn in the lapel of his coat to designate his contribution to the armed forces.

Mr. Flaherty was gunner's mate on a Coast Guard cutter engaged in chasing submarines out of the North Atlantic for 15 months. He sustained his injuries in an engagement with a submarine. The service award was presented this morning by Lieut. Commander Howard Prentice, Personnel Officer.

Honorable-service buttons for use with civilian clothes for United States Coast Guardsmen honorably discharged during World War II may be obtained now by applying at the United States Coast Guard Personnel Office, 40 Broad Street, Boston, Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, announced today.

The button will be issued without cost to both officer and enlisted personnel separated from the service under honorable conditions since Sept. 9, 1939.

Coast Guardsmen when applying for their service button must have their certificate of discharge to present to the issuing officer. Men unable to come to the Boston office may obtain their lapel insignia by writing to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., with their discharge certificate inclosed.

The design of the award is the same as that authorized by the War Department for those honorably discharged from the Army.

One New Englander In Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Navy Department, announcing 39 casualties of the United States naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—not heretofore listed; today named one New Englander, wounded.

Jouko Oscar Lonnqvist, Radioman, Second Class, Mrs. Fannie Lonnqvist, mother, Fitchburg, Mass.

Exemption of Charitable Gifts From Withholding Tax Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Church officials and college presidents are supporting a proposal before the Senate Finance Committee permitting taxpayers to take into account the amount of their charitable contributions when paying their withholding tax.

The proposed change in the tax law is supported by the Golden Rule Foundation of New York which points out that it "will not only save for current gifts to charity, the tax now collected on the tax-exempt charity portion of the income, but more important, will remind every taxpayer when he fills out his family exemption blank that 'the American way' assumes that every citizen will contribute voluntarily according to his ability for the support of basic religious, educational, character-building, and philanthropic institutions."

The proposal was turned down by the House Ways and Means Committee but has been carried to the Senate Finance Committee, now considering the tax bill.

Option for Employees

Specifically the proposal would give every employee the optional right of including on his "withholding exemption certificate" which he gives to his employer, the amount which he expects to pay to tax-exempt philanthropy during the year.

This amount would be added to family exemptions which now appear on that certificate and the sum of the two deducted from his total wage or salary in determining the amount on which the 20 per cent deduction for taxes should be based.

"Contributions to charity are tax-exempt and should not be taxed at source or at any later time," the Foundation argues.

Whereas well-established tax law provides that 15 per cent of a taxpayer's wage is exempt from income taxes if given to incorporated charity organizations, the present withholding provision "both levies and collects a 20 per cent tax on a tax-exempt portion of an employee's wage," the Foundation says.

The Foundation is confident that if taxpayers are allowed to determine in advance that they will devote a fixed percentage of their income to benevolences, contributions of this type would be greatly increased.

Charitable Gifts Drop

"Last year," says the Foundation, "we gave 33 per cent less, per capita, to church and related charities than we gave 10 years ago during the 1932 depression. This decrease has been in spite of the facts that our average per capita income today is more than double what it was 10 years ago, and we are now living in the midst of the greatest need for pure religion and ministries of mercy that this world has ever known."

The Foundation point out that the United States spends three times as much for alcoholic beverages "of more than doubtful character-building and war-winning value, as we do for religion."

"If the American Government, with unlimited borrowing power and with sovereign authority to collect delinquent taxes by process of law, feels the need of current collection at source rather than at the end of the year, when most of the income will have been spent for other purposes, how much greater," remarks the Foundation, "is the need of churches and private philanthropies for the same technique of current collection of gifts for current needs."

The Foundation urges religious, educational, and other leaders to become immediately articulate in expressing their concern to their Congressmen and to the House Ways and Means Committee on this subject.

Cargo Plane Fleet Planned for Army

By The Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6

A new Curtiss-Wright program for manufacturing cargo planes for the Army "on the largest scale ever projected in peace or war" has been announced by C. W. France, Vice-President of the company and General Manager of its St. Louis plant.

During the shift in production from another type of aircraft, 1,500 to 2,000 employees will be laid off while the plant completes a retooling process. After that, Mr. France said, total employment is expected to reach a new high.

Curtiss-Wright plants in Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., and the Higgins plant near New Orleans, La., also will begin to tool up for building the transport planes, Mr. France said.

Government May Unload Food Because of Lack of Storage

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, is quoted by the New York Times as confirming reports that an acute shortage of storage space soon would compel the Federal Government to release more of its vast food hoards.

The paper said it reached Mr. Eastman in Washington by telephone and asked him to comment on reports that the ODT had written a "sharp letter" to the War Food Administration and Office of Price Administration asserting something had to be done about Government stocks.

"We didn't send a sharp letter," the Times quoted Mr. Eastman. "We wrote a letter calling attention to certain conditions relating to freezer space. Following conferences with WFA and OPA representatives, we received their reply in which they said they immediately would take steps to relieve the situation. The matter is still under consideration."

The Times said the food trade first became aware of negotiations to release food hoards yesterday when the American Institute of Food Distribution sent a bulletin to its 3,000 members as follows:

"Nobody outside the Government can have accurate information about how much, but it is known there are quantities of foods in danger of spoilage if they are not moved. Reduction in frozen point values can be traced to the glut.

"Among items that are not improving with age are butter, frozen cream and eggs, as well as frozen fruits and vegetables. In addition, there are foods on docks and under sheds without protection. The situation seems general throughout the country, but its particularly acute in the eastern seaboard areas and in feeder cities behind the ports."

3 Million Battery Sets

Farms in non-electrified areas have more than 3,000,000 battery radio sets.

States Ready for Vote of Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—State election officials ready to shoulder the responsibility of pushing through all possible changes in their election laws to enable soldiers overseas to vote in 1944 were waiting today to see what a politically-minded House will do to the "states' rights" measure passed by the Senate Dec. 3.

Prospects that the Senate split within the Democratic Party over the states' rights aspect of the soldier vote issue will be widened in the House was indicated in a statement from Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts. "It's all right to let them vote for the officials of their country—that's the effect of the Senate's action," Representative McCormack said.

He promised a stiff fight in the House to block the Senate-approved measure which recognizes election laws as a state prerogative but instructs the War and Navy Departments to co-operate in the distribution of absentee ballot applications to men and women in the armed forces.

Forty-six states have absentee voting laws, but in general these would have to be amended as to time limits and other restrictions that at present make it impossible for men and women overseas to cast their ballots.

Southern Democrats voted with Republicans in the Senate to throw responsibility for soldier voting privileges back on the states. Some admitted that they were opposed to a Federal voting law chiefly because it would abrogate the poll tax and allow Negroes to vote who had never voted at home.

Fuel was added to the House fight this week end by a Gallup poll showing that the soldier vote may swing the elections in 1944.

Resentment over the Senate's action is still lurking in the minds of certain Northern Democrats. Most vociferous of these is Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, who charged:

"This is the most unpatriotic and unholy alliance that has occurred in the United States Senate since the League of Nations for peace of the world was defeated in 1919. The idea of depriving a soldier of the right to vote when he is willing to die for his country is beyond patriotic and human understanding."

Southern Democrats in the House, meanwhile, predicted that the "states' rights" measure passed by the Senate will go through the House by a 2-to-1 vote.

Senate decision to substitute the "states' rights" measure for an over-all Federal grant of voting privileges to soldiers was accomplished by an alliance of Southern Democrats, plus Republicans, who considered such a grant unconstitutional, and Republicans were said to be concerned lest the simple ballot to be provided would mean more votes for Commander in Chief Roosevelt, should he run for a fourth term.

The original Senate bill would have applied only to the election of Federal officials—President, Vice-President, and Members of Congress.

The bill that finally passed the Senate would leave it up to the states to decide whether men and women in the armed forces shall be enabled to vote for state officials, also, or whether it will be possible for them to vote at all.

Lehman Calls UNRRA Vital In Making Successful Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, pictures the success of this 44-nation undertaking as an essential factor in the drive for a happy postwar world.

"This fate of all United Nations' efforts to assure a world of security and of lasting peace may well be largely influenced," he said "by the success of this, their first joint action in relief and rehabilitation."

Mr. Lehman, former Governor of New York, spoke highly of the international harmony which he said he found in the recent UNRRA meeting at Atlantic City and said the program decided on there to help the victims of war will embrace emergency supplies and services coming under the following four main classifications:

Relief supplies—"meaning essential goods to meet immediate needs such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter and medical supplies."

Relief services—"such as health and welfare and assisting displaced persons in securing their repatriation or return."

Rehabilitation supplies—"such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts."

"The pledge that UNRRA will assist in repairing public utilities such as light, water power, transportation, sanitation and communications to meet immediate needs."

Meanwhile, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, anounced that public hearings would open Tuesday on a measure to set up legislative machinery for this country's participation in the program.

Huge Logs Enter Sawmill at One End, Come Out at the Other as Army Tugs

TOLEDO, Ore., Dec. 6 (AP)—Giant 10-foot logs enter a sawmill here and emerge as Army tugboats.

It's a spectacle that would astound even the fabled woodsman, Paul Bunyon.

Conversion of a lumber mill into a shipyard is a new wrinkle, and the Army has released the story so American industry can chalk up another war production record.

The Army decided it needed a fleet of fast, powerful tugboats in a hurry.

"Can you make 'em?" it queried one of Oregon's largest sawmill operators, the C. D. Johnson Corporation.

Making lumber for ships, airplanes and Army bridges was one thing—a ship assembly line in a sawmill another. It was unheard of, but the answer was "Yes."

A quarter-mile-long shed was cleared for the logging railroad trucks that would move the assembly line along. Overhead cranes were installed, designs laid out, and in a few weeks production was under way.

New-style plywood decks, one piece reaching end to end of the 46-foot length, with a single seam down the middle, give the tugs unusual strength. Their 10-foot beams and powerful marine engines provide sturdiness, power and speed.

An important factor is the saving in metals. The tugs are 95 per cent Douglas fir and 5 per cent oak.

Greenland Rescuers Get Navy Medals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Navy announces the decoration by Secretary Frank Knox of officers and enlisted men of two Navy patrol planes who early this year aided the rescue of survivors of an Army Flying Fortress which crashed on the Greenland ice cap a year ago.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded Lieut. Commander [then a lieutenant] Edward W. Dunlop of Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., a pilot of one of the planes. He made three hazardous trips—on Feb. 5, March 17, and April 5.

Air medals were awarded to two crew members of Commander Dunlop's plane—Alex Sabo, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate of Rita, W. Va., and Harold A. Larson, Aviation Chief Radioman of Worcester, Mass.

Crewmen Sabo and Larson helped extinguish a fire in the starboard engine and assisted in repairing it when it was damaged in an attempted takeoff on the third flight.

Although the officers and crew of the second plane did not land, they aided in the rescue operations by providing liaisdn and communication assistance. All received the air medal. They included Lieut. (j. g.) George E. Chatham, Chamblee, Ga., Second Pilot.

Brewster Slated To Keep Contracts

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, Jr., son of the shipbuilder and airplane manufacturer, said here yesterday that rumors of cancellation of naval contracts for fighter planes with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation of which his father is President, are "entirely unfounded."

Mr. Kaiser spoke at a meeting of Brewster supervisory personnel and union ship stewards which was called to discuss an agreement, recently signed between the company and Local 365, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Asked for additional comment at the end of the meeting, Mr. Kaiser said he meant to convey his own and "the personal assurances" of his father that there would be no cancellation of contracts.

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by JOHN THOMAS CLARK

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"There is a spirit in man and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." (Job 33:8).—The above quotation came to my mind while reading the Foreword to 'Stepping-Stones' . . . you have rendered a real service to the present as well as to future generations."—Wrote Mrs. P. A. Rosendren, Bethesda, Maryland.

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STEPPING-STONES with its intriguing, quick, cross-reference index, is proving indispensable to Bible students, ministers, teachers, lawyers, writers, business men, housewives, mothers . . . its appeal to youth is expressed by a young man of 17: "In fascinating! I read 100 pages the first night before putting it down."

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Although both parents have jobs, the Howard Smiths, 425 Sinton Ave., Pittsburgh, still find plenty of time to work together on "home projects." And they, like millions of others, are not only working but *saving* for the kind of future they want—the kind of Post War World we *all* want.

How the Smiths Use Their Wartime Money to Help Build Their Personal Post War World

You can do the same Practical Things the Smiths are doing

MRS. ANNA MARIE SMITH has taken a job to release a man for the war, but the Smiths are not *spending* the money that she adds to the family budget.

They are living on *less* than Mr. Smith alone earns. The rest goes into building the Post War World they have planned, secure and comfortable with the better things of American living.

All of us can do the things our Government recommends to speed the day of Victory and to help provide for our own "better tomorrow." Here they are:

1. Buy and hold war bonds—to lend our country the money it needs now to fight the war to Victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Cooperate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

Most of us have been doing several, if not all, of these things. It's natural for an American to follow the path of hard work and thrift, because these are the virtues that have won freedom and security for us since our earliest days.

And by doing all these things—by spending less and saving more—we not only provide for the kind of future we want. We also help a vitally important home-front campaign now under way to keep down the cost of living.

The seven things we can do are clear—the benefits of doing them are no *less* evident. We can start today to put them into action by filling out the budget form here—it helps show where we can put more money *usefully* to work—for the nation and for ourselves.

• • •

AMERICA'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES bring you this plan of action not only to help you to win the kind of future you want, but to urge you to join wholeheartedly with all loyal Americans to keep down living costs during these critical war days.

By acquiring life insurance, with the guidance of their life insurance agents, 67 million policyholders have already joined together in taking one of the effective steps our Government suggests.

Remember that the premiums you pay for your life insurance are also helping to pay for the war—for a large part of them are invested in Government bonds.

HOWARD S. SMITH *is a city fireman of Pittsburgh. His budget below shows how large a part of the family income goes to build their future comfort and security. Compare your budget with his—use the column at the right.*

OUR FAMILY INCOME THIS YEAR WILL BE	$3,300	____
OUR BASIC LIVING EXPENSES (including taxes)	2,075	____
OUR SECURITY DOLLARS		
WAR BONDS	400	____
LIFE INSURANCE	200	____
SAVINGS	200	____
DEBT PAYMENTS	425	____

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF AMERICA . . . . 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Eakins Portrait Acquired by Museum—News of Music and the Theater

'Dean's Roll Call' on View; Arms Etchings at Library

By Dorothy Adlow

"The Dean's Roll Call," by Thomas Eakins has been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Already in possession of two notable canvases by the eminent American painter, the Museum is greatly enriched by the third.

Thomas Eakins gains stature with the passing years. He was misunderstood in his day for the very qualities which now signalize him. He was an observer, acknowledging the object with uncritical veracity, and unwilling to temper the telling fact to current fashion. Eakins anticipated the realism of our own generation, rejecting the finesse which endowed portraiture of his day with dash and brilliance. In this determined search for the true and telling image, he was in a class with Courbet and Manet.

The models of Eakins were teachers, scholars, musicians, friends, people who maintained American cultural life in an era given to material aggrandizement and industrial promotion. The people he painted were unaffected and modest. They did not pay much attention to their outer appearance. Eakins in his honest pursuit recorded exactly what he saw. His exploring eye discovered not only the attributes of facial expression but the expressive intangible features.

It is such qualifications that recomend the new portrait. Prof. James William Holland stands under the weight of his academic robes, and in the discomfort of new shoes which he had to wear at the Comemncement exercises. He is depicted calling the roll of candidates to receive degrees. Eakins modeled the face without dramatic emphasis or sharp contrast. The features are sensitive and they are aglow with an inner light.

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Arms Etchings

Etchings by the eminent American, John Taylor Arms, have been brought forth from the rich store of the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library, and placed on display for December. This is one of the most beautiful exhibitions yet held. Whoever loves the architectural splendors of medieval Europe may come to be charmed: whoever is devoted to flawless craft may come to marvel.

John Taylor Arms has shared an experience with many contemporary etchers. He was trained in architecture, and then turned to graphic art. He reveals a nostalgia for an era when construction embodied an ideal, when building combined engineering, poetry, philosophy, learning, symbols. Those magnificent churches were a communal extravagance which the collective citizenry seemed to approve and encourage.

The pilgrimages made by Mr. Arms, and the many subjects recorded show how universal was the fashion and taste. Mr. Arms approaches the complexities as well as the surface elegances. As a trained architect, he always works with the substructure implicit. These are no facile fantasies, no passing Whistleresque impressions. He gives us the solid foundation, the walls and buttresses along with the intricate all-over surface treatment that signalizes an unusual era. In Gothic art there was a youthfulness, a gusto, an abandon which permitted the artisan to hold forth to the utmost. It was a style which exteriorized feeling and wonder; the eventful surfaces, the broken lines, the elaborate traceries show a prevailing restlessness and a determination to quicken every square inch of surface with communicative device.

The Arms etchings are a revelation of the Gothic. He dwells so lovingly and so heedfully upon the shapes, and intervals, and values, that everything is remarkably articulate. The decorative motives unfold, the attenuated lancets, the crockets and dentils, the pinnacles and niches, the interlacing arches, the traceries, the glasswork, the spires, the buttresses and grotesques, the religious effigies, and the meaningful portals. The compendious repertoire of Gothic ornament seems a welcome challenge, the more complex the more fun. Mr. Arms presents the composition, sometimes in detail selecting a vista, an angle, a phase that has seemed especially expressive.

There are several Romanesque subjects, and there are town views. Occasionally Mr. Arms relaxes from his meticulous, searching record, working with improvisatory stroke, and there is a more fanciful visualization. For us he seems best as an uncompromising realist dwelling with the determination of a Renaissance craftsman upon each detail.

There are prints of Amiens, Albi, Mont Saint Michel, Vezelay, Rouen, Beauvais, San Gimigniano, Volterra, Limoges, Orense, Seville, and Honfleur. They show the range of John Taylor Arms, the capacity to represent a close-up or a panoramic view. They reveal the riches of Europe.

Critics to Speak Again

The second of the two "Critics Speak" luncheons at the Copley-Plaza will be held Wednesday at 12:30. This session will be given to discussion of stage and screen, and reviewers of the Boston papers will participate. Edward P. Goodnow will preside, and Rebekah Hobbs and Mrs. Albert C. Pitcomb are cochairmen of the committee in charge. A number of players now in Boston will be guests.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'The Dean's Roll Call'

Portrait by Thomas Eakins, recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Etching by John Taylor Arms

"Study in Stone, Cathedral of Orense," now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.8 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-Up." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Brief for Tomorrow. GRH, 9.82 meg., 31.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"To See the Vacant Sea." Part I. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.9 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Annual autumn membership exhibition.

Blanchon Gallery, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of Fifteen American Painters. Gallery open between 4-6 p. m.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—French Art of the 90's presented by "France Forever."

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Charcoal drawings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Dec. 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 18.

New England Folk Gallery, 14 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Newton Center Woman's Club Gallery—Sculpture by John Francis Paramino; paintings by group of contemporary artists. Through Dec. 18.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 3:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Etchings by Pieranesi and Frank W. Benson. Chiaroscuro Woodcuts: "The Dean's Roll-call," newly acquired painting by Thomas Eakins. Through December.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition entitled "Brazil Builds."

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—"Wings Over America." Through December.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Graphic Arts from Gericault to Renoir. Through Dec. 11.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Winchester: Library Gallery—Exhibition of Chinese Art. Opening Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Annual exhibition of little pictures.

Boston Civic Symphony

Works marked on the program of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, as having their first presentation in town at Jordan Hall, Thursday, Dec. 16, 8:30 p. m., are D. E. Inghelbrecht's "The Legend of the Great Saint Nicholas," for baritone and small orchestra, and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Symphony No. 1 in E minor, op. 46. Robert Hall Collins, baritone, assists as soloist in the "Legend."

Taking part in the concert as guest conductor is Nicolas Slonimsky, who presents his Variations on a Brazilian These entitled "My Toy Balloon." Other works to be performed are Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 2 in B flat, op. 52 ("Hymn of Praise"), and Paul H. Allen's "The Monastery," Parts 3 and 11, for baritone and orchestra, Mr. Collins assisting.

Trapp Family Give Jordan Hall Concert

By L. A. Sloper

The Trapp Family Singers returned to Boston yesterday and gave a concert to the plaudits of an audience which filled the Jordan Hall auditorium and occupied a considerable part of the stage.

The program was of the familiar order, consisting of songs by Vittoria, Lotti, Eccard-Brahms and Mozart; a Telemann Sonata for alto recorder and spinet; two songs in English; Lübeck's Christmas Cantata, "I Bid Thee welcome, Bridegroom sweet," with accompaniment of recorders and spinet, and Christmas carols sung in a domestic setting, with lanterns and a huge candle for lighting.

The group this year is without the services of the two sons of the family, both of whom, the Baroness von Trapp announced with quiet pride, are corporals in the armed forces of the United States. Their absence was compensated in part by the presence not only of the father of the family, but of 4-year-old Johannes.

The voices of the older sons were missed; but Dr. Franz Wasner, the conductor, was able with his good baritone voice to supply the lower tones in those numbers which required them.

Not a little of the appeal of these singers lies in the simplicity of their manner and the informality of their approach, which is in marked contrast to the stiffness of the conventional concert. The baroness is a woman of much grace and charm, and her seven daughters remain unspoiled. Dr. Wasner directs the proceedings with an unobstrusive authority.

The musical virtues of the performances are primarily in the ensemble. The individual voices are not remarkable, but together they make a pleasing effect. The group recalls an era when well-placed families in Austria and in some other countries were in the habit of enjoying music of their own making in the home. The baroness hopes that the custom may be re-established, and many music lovers will share her hope.

Simone Simon will have the lead in RKO Radio's screen version of "Mademoiselle Fifi," a Val Lewton production based on De Maupassant's stories, "Mademoiselle Fifi" and "Boule de Suif."

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Army Play by Play." Five short plays written, acted and directed by soldiers, and an Army variety show, all presented by John Golden for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief. The plays are "Where E'er We Go" by Pfc. John B. O'Dea, a comedy about a soldier who doesn't get a furlough; "First Cousins," a drama by Cpl. Kurt S. Kasznar about a German submarine; "Button Your Lip," a comedy by Cpl. Irving Gaynor Neiman about rookies and rumors; "Mail Call," a drama by Lieut. Ralph Nelson; and "Pack Up Your Troubles," a farce by Pfc. Alfred D. Geto about an expectant father who meets a gang of saboteurs. Curtain at 8:30.

On the Stage

"Wall Flower," a new comedy by Reginald Denham and Mary Orr, is being mentioned as a possibility for Boston, though there is nothing at all definite about it. The play is scheduled to open in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 6 and might go to Philadelphia instead of Boston.

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The word in New York now is that "Mexican Hayride," Michael Todd's forthcoming musical, will make its debut in Boston with a Christmas matinee.

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"Carmen Jones," which opened in New York Thursday night, has already become established as a box office hit.

Margaret Goldovsky

Margaret Goldovsky, soprano, is announced on the program of the Symphony Luncheon to be held in the Oval Room of the Copley Plaza Hotel on Friday, Dec. 10, at 12:15 o'clock. Boris Goldovsky will direct artistic proceedings and will also take part as pianist. Mrs. Goldovsky's pieces include a Mozart aria with violin obbligato by Pierre d'Archambeau, six Brahms songs, and Mahler, Reger, Wolf, and Strauss songs. A recital will take the place of Mr. Goldovsky's usual orchestral talk, the Boston Symphony being away on tour.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Dec. 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"The Army Play by Play," all-soldier stage show. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kauffman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater—Concert by the London String Quartet. First in a series. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Old church music and folk music by the Trapp Family Singers. Benefit for the Catholic Guild for the Blind. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 2, 5:30, 6:20, 9:05.

Exeter—"Mayerling," Charles Boyer, Danielle Darrieux. 2, 6:30, 8:30. "Clouds Over Europe," Laurence Olivier. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:25.

Fine Arts Owl—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney. 10:30 p. m., 1:40 a. m., 4:50 a. m. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes. 12:05 a. m., 3:15 a. m.

Kenmore—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Two Senoritas," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenberg. 1:25, 4:50, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Billy Burke. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Majestic—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:39, 9:17. "Big Store," the Marx Brothers. 12:25, 4:03, 7:41.

Metropolitan—"Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:48. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50.

Modern—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:17, 6:34, 10:01. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:29, 4:56, 8:13.

Paramount—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:36. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:35, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Seeley—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Soldiers in White," "Spitfire Parallel," "Birds on the Wing," "Vodvil No. 2," "Tropical Sportland," "Red Hot Riding Hood," "A Farmer for a Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 8:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"The Wave," "Down the Mississippi," "Hollywood Stars," "Lucy Monroe," "Desert Animals," "Seas," "War Analysis," News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 1:10, 4:30, 7:55, 10:30. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Playhouse—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott, Albert Dekker. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova. 11:00 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 1:40, 6.

Allston: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Flower's Moon," Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Tenneseee Johnson.

Regent: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1:45, 6.

BEVERLY—Strand: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. Loew Vaka. 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway.

Coolidge Corner: "Top Man," Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan, Donald O'Connor. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death."

Cleveland Circle: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm. 1:30, 8.

Harvard: "This Is the Army," Susanna Foster. 2, 8.

University: "Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 3:30, 6:50, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter.

Codman Square: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "That Nasty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Phantom of the Opera." Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 3:22, 7, 9:32. "Hi, Diddle, Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 2:08, 8:12.

Park: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "West Side Kid," Donald Barry.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Is the Army," Sunanda Foster. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. 2:30, 8:15. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Passport to Suez," Warren William, Ann Savage. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 1:45, 7:45. "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. 3:15, 9:15.

Maplewood: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 2:11, 9:11. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 2:15, 8. "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:30, 9:05.

Strand: "Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 8:30. "Honeymoon Lodge." 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Two Tickets for London," Michele Morgan.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie Jack Oakie. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter.

Fellsway: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Chime Doctor," Warner Baxter.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris, Jeanne Bates. 1:48, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 2, 8.

Strand: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:48. Continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 3:07, 7:32. "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:24, 9:00.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Here to Help," Deanna Durbin. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Jack Ryan.

Coolidge: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. March of Time's Battle of Europe. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Flight of the Phoenix," James Stewart, Richard Attenborough. "Alaska Highway," Richard Dix.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hers Is the Glory," Dorothy McGuire. "Time to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven.

WOBURN—Strand: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. Loew Vaka. 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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with JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN

MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS

BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:30 BRyant 9-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 BRyant

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30

THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! Only Audition by Stork!—World-Telegram

ROSALINDA

Music by JOHANN STRAUSS

46th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOTE: DEFENSE WORKERS' SHOW Tom'w Nite at Fine Arts 'OWL' Theatre ...MOVED from LOEW'S ORPHEUM

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

30c till 1 p. m. Boors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open State 11:15 a. m.

MICKEY ROONEY JUDY GARLAND in M-G-M'S "GIRL CRAZY"

TOMMY DORSEY & ORCH plus "SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER" Evelyn Keyes—Tom Neal

FINE ARTS OWL Theatre

Continuous All-Nite Shows 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Same Show as Loew's

Take the "El" To Keep or Sell Your Victory Bonds

KEITH MEMORIAL

STARTS TODAY SUB KILLERS OF THE SEA!

CORVETTE K-225 with RANDOLPH SCOTT plus "SO'S YOUR UNCLE"

ESQUIRE Hunt Arcupp Symphony Hall

NOW Held Over 2nd Week!

"FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS" with Gary Cooper—Ingrid Bergman

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NOW Don AMECHE · Frances DEE

"HAPPY LAND" Plus "DANCING MASTERS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Betty GRABLE · Robert YOUNG

"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY" Plus Technicolor Short

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY

SALUTE TO THE MARINES

Wed. REVIEW DAY MY FRIEND FLICKA DESIGN FOR SCANDAL

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax

Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present

SECOND EDITION

STARS ON ICE

CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 No Mon. Perf. Spec. Mats. Daily Christmas Week

"A Dramatic Triumph"—Rascoe, World-Tel. The THEATRE GUILD Presents

THE INNOCENT VOYAGE By PAUL OSBORN

Based on the novel by Richard Hughes WITH OSCAR HOMOLKA

RELASCO Thea., 44th E. of B'way. BR 9-2067 Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.- at 2:40

"A TRIUMPH!" Barnes, Her. Trib.

Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH in the New Opera Company Production of

THE MERRY WIDOW with MELVILLE COOPER

MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street Cl 6-4720 Evs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram

"TOMORROW THE WORLD"

At Barrymore Theatre—New York City

Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH

At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago

Elisse LANDI — Paul McGRATH

Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A HIT! EXPERT ENTERTAINMENT!" —Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor

MARK WARNOW presents

WHAT'S UP NEW MUSICAL HIT

JIMMY JOHNNY GLORIA SAVO MORGAN WARREN

Staged by GEORGE BALANCHINE

NATIONAL Thea., 41 St. W. of B'y. PE. 6-9220 Evs. (Incl. Sun.) 8:30. Mats. Sat. 2:30, Sun. 2:45

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR Two Wks. Only Beg. TONIGHT 8:30

SEATS ON SALE TODAY

JOHN GOLDEN'S THE ARMY PLAY BY PLAY

ALL SOLDIER SHOW—ORCH. OF 25

SONGS! DANCES! DRAMA! FARCE!

"Critics, outsiders and Army bigwigs all raved."—Life Magazine.

Proceeds—Army Emergency Relief Fund

Evs. $1.10 to $2.75 Tax

Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20 Incl.

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30

$2,000,000 Radio Listeners

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

Anne Nichols' Comedy Success

POPULAR PRICES — Evgs. 50c to $2.20 Wed., Sat. 50c to $1.50 Sat. Eve. 50c to $1.65

SEATS NOW—2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond": drama	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH String Quintet	"Pepper Young's Family"		Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet	"Right to Happiness"		
4:00	Home Front Matinee: guests; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Campton, news	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
4:30	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor
4:45		Singing Stars	"Widder Brown": sketch	Navy musical program	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies:	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Newscast	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies: Quartet	Singing Stars	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray: Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 Sevareid	String Ensemble; Speakr	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Blondie": sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces"	"How About It, Girls"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatisation.	John Barry, comments	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Norton, talk
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Rising Up the News"	Nelson Eddy, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Brian Donlevy: drama.	Fulton Ourtler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	music: Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Songs from "Oklahoma"
9:00	Theater: Greer	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Rob. Casadesus, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:15	Garson, Walter	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	Classical Album
9:30	Pidgeon in "Mrs. Miniver"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry Mahoney; songs; orchestra	Classical Album
9:45			"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Guild: L. Young:	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"Only Yesterday"	Music; Show Tune Time	Rhinehart Schmidt; or.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"

Two New Service Centers Opened by State D. A. R.'s

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, two new service centers hung out their shingles today, one in Boston, the other in Taunton. Already men and women in uniform are taking advantage of their offers to wrap and mail gifts, mend or shop, and arrange home hospitality.

Boston's D. A. R. War Services Center is located in the foyer of the Hotel Vendome and will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, except Sunday, for the duration. Only officers will be taken care of at this one, but officers from all the Allied nations are welcome.

This restriction has been made, according to Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, in accordance with advice from local Army and Navy authorities, who, she said, "told us that little was being planned for the officers along these lines." Similar centers to be opened throughout the State wherever there is a need, will cater to either officers or enlisted personnel or both, as local demand warrants, she explained.

Help with Christmas shopping and the wrapping of parcels is the most immediate need, the committee feels, and there will be five or six volunteers on the job daily for the rest of the holiday season. Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols of Jamaica Plain, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, is in charge of the Boston area. Mrs. William P. Burnham of Braintree is her assistant, with Mrs. William H. Long of Wollaston acting as treasurer and Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch as secretary.

Director of this project for the entire State is Mrs. Herman S. Robinson of Milton, State Chairman of National Defense. The Taunton center was opened today by Mrs. Leonard Farley, a member of the National Defense Committee, and Mrs. Harold C. Nevius, Regent of the Lydia Cobb Chapter.

To Discuss Boston Needs

"Boston: Does It Need a New Broom?" will be the subject of a panel discussion to be held at the Woman's City Club tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Under the auspices of the Public Affairs Committee, the meeting will be an open one and questions from the floor will be welcomed. Col. John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge, and Roger Greeley, President of the Society of Architects and of the Town Planning Association and chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals of the Department of Public Safety, will be the speakers. Mrs. Roland M. Baker is Chairman.

Service Experiences

Miss Florence Snow, Secretary of the Alumnae Association, and Smith College graduates from each of the armed services will be guests of honor at the first meeting this season of the Boston Smith College Club, tomorrow at the College Club, 1 p. m. Miss Snow will show colored slides of Northampton and the other guests will describe some of their experiences in the services. Mrs. Steele Lindsay is President.

Tuesday Programs

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Malcolm E. Nichols will be guest speaker at 2 o'clock meeting at the Y. W. C. A. Chairman of the program is Mrs. Ragnar K. Lindequist; of hostesses, Mrs. E. E. Cooke.

Philergians of Braintree—Color films of beauty spots from Cape Cod to the Berkshires shown by Laurence B. Fletcher will be a feature of the Club's Conservation Day program. The speaker will be introduced by Mrs. William B. Taylor, Conservation Chairman, in Cochato Hall at 2 p. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Miss Maydell Murphy, head of the Taunton Public Library, will speak at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Pioneer. Preceding this meeting, the prose and poetry study groups will meet with William E. Harris and Miss Lorraine Catheron.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., an authority on stained glass, will speak on that craft, in which he is a master worker, at 2:30 p. m. at the clubhouse. Miss Estelle Marsh, President, will conduct the meeting.

Professional Women's Club—Students from the Bouve Boston School of Physical Education will present a dance program at the Hotel Statler at 8 p. m. Dr. Amelia Greeley is Chairman of Hospitality.

Community Club of Canton—Mrs. Irving W. Reynolds, Third District Director, will be guest of honor with Carl F. Holloran, superintendent of public schools and President of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, guest speaker. There will be a musical program by the High School Glee Club. Tea will be served by Mrs. Carl O. Anderson and her committee.

Women's Guild of the Old South Church—Dr. McIlyar, formerly minister of the First Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio, will discuss "Building a World Church," at 12 noon. Mrs. Joseph S. Mitchell, Director of the Nursery School at the Robert Gould Shaw Home, will conduct a worship service that will include the Lord's Prayer in many tongues.

Wollaston Woman's Club—The Division of Drama will present Gertrude Ahrens' comedy "Far Above Rubies" at 2 o'clock in the Wollaston Legion Post Building.

'Under Cover' Author Sued For '100,000

Three suits for $100,000 each, charging libel against the author of the book "Under Cover" and against two Boston book stores "for distributing," were brought in Suffolk Superior Civil Court today by Conrad Chapman, writer, of 17A Branch Street, Boston.

According to Tyler and Reynolds, of Boston, counsel for Mr. Chapman, it is understood that about 40 similar suits are being brought by different individuals mentioned in the book against the publishers in New York.

The suit brought today against the author of "Under Cover" in the Suffolk Court names the author as John Doe of New York City, whose "true name is to your plaintiff unknown, alias John Roy Carlson, commorant of Boston." It alleges that the author "falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in a book called 'Under Cover' certain statements" of a libelous character, with the result that the plaintiff "sustained great loss in his business and suffered great distress of mind."

The suits against the two book stores, The Personal Book Shop, Inc., and the Old Corner Book tSore, Inc., allege that they have been, and are, selling, lending, and distributing the book "Under Cover," written by Avedis Arthur Derounian, "alias John Roy Carlson, in which the author made false and malicious statements; that the defendants were advised that the statements were false and malicious, and notwithstanding the notice, continued to sell, loan, and distribute the book."

Greater Speed Urged in Maine In Adult Citizenship Courses

The Week in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 6 — Maine Department of Education officials conducted a round-robin tour of the State last week to bring before superintendents and principals in the various communities the war problems with which the department is wrestling. One of the newest problems was cited by Dana M. Cotton, State Supervisor of Vocational Guidance, who said the need for accelerating adult citizenship courses had become acute.

Mr. Cotton said Maine's non-citizen population had increased some 3,000 the past two years. He asserted that "We cannot stress too much the importance of this citizenship training, because it probably is true that citizenship will be one of the outstanding requirements with respect to persons getting on public works projects in the postwar period and also receiving old-age assistance."

Harry V. Gilson, State Commissioner of Education, told the group: "You school leaders have a very definite responsibility in lining up educational projects and working in a co-operative spirit to meet problems that are ahead."

Mr. Gilson said the teacher shortage was still acute, in spite of increased pay provided by the last Legislature, and that more than a hundred one-room schools were without teachers, while programs of many larger schools were seriously affected. Many of the educators attending said they were powerless to prevent teachers from accepting employment in large corporations offering much higher salaries than they could afford.

Town Finances

The days of financial strain, even in Maine's hardest pressed communities, appeared at an end last week with the announcement by State Tax Assessor David H. Stevens that most of the towns whose finances were taken over by the State Board of Emergency Municipal Finance were ready to proceed again under their own power.

Of 14 such towns whose affairs were taken over by the State between August, 1937, and January, 1941, one, Blaine, has already been restored to local supervision.

The City of Eastport, and the towns of Van Buren, Stockholm, and Fort Kent, and Wallagrass Plantation, will be returned by next April, while the town of Connor and Reed and St. Francis Plantations were in the process of settlement with creditors which would make it possible for them to resume local supervision by March, he said.

"The town of Frenchville and St. Agatha have been considered for a settlement plan, and it is hoped they will be turned back in March, 1944. One plantation, Kingman, and one town, Eagle Lake, are considered to be practically hopeless from a financial standpoint," Mr. Stevens added.

He pointed out that the accumulated debt of the 14 municipalities was $875,000 and that a substantial part of this was involved in settlements worked out for the three largest municipalities listed—Eastport, Van Buren, and Fort Kent.

Next year, he said, the amount of debt settlement in the hands of the board should be reduced to a negligible figure.

Brookline to Hold War Bond Rally

Because of its excellent record in the selling of War Bonds and Stamps, the Town of Brookline has been chosen by the United States Treasury Department to hold a Book and Author War Bond Rally, which will take place in the Brookline High School on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8:15 p. m.

Russel Crouse, author of the play "Life With Father," will be the master of ceremonies at the rally, which is under the auspices of the Public Library of Brookline, and is sponsored by the Brookline War Finance Committee. Mr. Crouse will introduce three speakers: Esther Forbes, author of "Paul Revere," and Pulitzer Prize winner in 1943; Christophere LaFarge, poet and author of "Each to the Other," and John Erskine, well-known for his "Private Life of Helen of Troy."

There will be door prizes, special features, and the writers will autograph copies of their books. Tickets free to anyone purchasing a war Bond in Brookline between Dec. 1 and Dec. 15.

Sinatra Ordered To Service Test

Frank Sinatra has been directed by his Jersey City Selective Service Board to report next Saturday at 9 a. m. for a physical examination preliminary to induction into the armed services.

The young singer, now filling an engagement at the eKith Boston Theater, is classed 1-A at present. He is married, has a three-year-old daughter, and expects another child soon.

He opens a new engagement in Pittsburgh on Thursday.

Forrest Brown

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 6 — Forrest Brown, who passed on here last night, was Principal of the Amesbury High School of his home town from 1895 to 1939, was well known in Rotarian circles, and was Past President of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association as well as a member of the Executive Board of that organization for many years.

Born in Amesbury, he graduated from the High School in which he later served as Principal. He obtained his college education at Dartmouth. He was a past officer of the Essex County Dartmouth Club and Vice-Chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter.

Anniversary Observances Held In Honor of Courtenay Guild

Courtenay Guild, outstanding Bostonian, and President of the Handel and Haydn Society, was presented with a huge basket of chrysanthemums at the weekly choral rehearsal of that organization last night in honor of his 80th birthday today.

Tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel he will be tendered greetings by 500 or more friends in an unusual gathering, all guests of his sister Miss Sarah Louisa Guild. A feature will be a solo by Mr. Guild, a song from the "Mikado."

Mr. Guild, editor and owner of the Commercial Bulletin, a weekly trade paper, has been President of the Handel and Haydn Society—first great choral organization in Boston and formed in 1815—for 29 years. He has been President of the Apollo Club, a male choral society, for 40 years; President of the Harvard Musical Association 23 years, and President of the Boston Veteran Jouranlists for several years.

Graduating from Harvard in the class of 1886, Mr. Guild was prominent in music while in college, as well as active in boating and other sports. He is a Republican and brother of the late Gov. Curtis Guild.

In 1900 Mr. Guild was appointed Collector of Taxes for the City of Boston by Mayor Hart, a position he held two years. Prior to that he was private secretary for Mayor Edwin U. Curtis in 1895. From 1918 to 1932 he served on the Boston Finance Commission. He is President of the Closed Shop Employing Printers of Boston, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kenney Manufacturing Co., President of the Bostonian Society, Vice-President of the Franklin Savings Bank, Moderator of the Arlington Street Church, a member for 57 years of the Union Boat Club, a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and has almost countless other affiliations with business, civic, educational, religious, social and political life.

Arrangements for the celebration tonight have been made by a committee consisting of former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Russell S. Codman, Jr., Laurence Curtis, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor-emeritus of the Arlington Street Church; James M. Hunnewell, George W. McCoy, Arthur W. Moors, A. J. Philpott, Frank F. Savage, Paul F. Spain, Nathaniel K. Wood and John M. Merriam.

Tobin Wants Acceptance of Gift of Land

Mayor Tobin today asked the Boston City Council to accept a piec of land containing 173,000 square feet, which Henry F. Ross, President of the Mercantile Wharf Corporation has deeded to the City of Boston.

The land adjoins Franklin Park on the Forest Hills Street side, and will offer to mothers and children a retreat for rest and play, he said.

The Mayor added that because of the dangerous intersection of Glen Road at Forest Hills Street, steps may be taken to run a road through part of this newly acquired land so as to eliminate that crossing.

In his recommendation that the Council accept the land, Mayor Tobin asked it to put the Park Department in charge.

Tobin to Honor Greenberg

Archie Greenberg, new Commander in Chief of the Jewish War Veterans of New York City, will be tendered a breakfast tomorrow by Mayor Tobin at the Parker House. Mr. Greenberg is making the Commander's annual visitation to Boston.

Only Pennant-Flying Cars To Move During Raid Test

Only those motorists whose cars fly the official Civilian Defense pennant will be allowed to move throughout Massachusetts during the State-wide air-raid test Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, when 100 Civil Air Patrol planes will drop 60,000 paper "bombs" on selected target areas between 1 and 4 p. m.

J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, warned motorists who now have emergency stickers on their cars that they would not be recognized under Army regulations, and that pennants would be needed. "Those whose profession makes it essential they travel during the test can apply for pennants at their local Civilian Defense headquarters," he stated. He explained that the official pennant must be flown in an upright position at the front left side of the vehicle.

Colored crepe paper streamers attached to the paper "bombs," which will be made of folded strips of salvaged newspapers, two and three inches square and secured by a staple, will identify the various types of "bombs" to the air raid wardens throughout the State.

"This air raid exercise is being conducted at the request of the United States Army," said John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety, "and will be the most realistic test of Civilian Defense Personnel, under conditions which will simulate an air attack, yet to be conducted in this area."

The general public is being asked not to pick up any of the paper "bombs" because the quarter-ounce missiles are designed to give wardens an opportunity to operate exactly as they would in the case of an actual enemy air raid.

The simulated projectiles and their identifying colors include: an incendiary bomb which will be marked by a red streamer; an explosive incendiary, orange; a high explosive, blue; an unexploded bomb, green, and war gas bombs, yellow.

Civilian defense personnel in North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, Greenfield, Fitchburg, Leominster, Worcester, Framingham, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford and Greater Boston will participate in the raid.

If weather conditions are unfavorable the statewide test will be postponed to Jan. 2 or the first Sunday thereafter, a spokesman for the Committee said.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," and "N" now valid; "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expirations dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inpection for C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Today mail parcels and on Dec 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Extended Holiday Festivities Urged

Service organizations for seamen, ship operators, and seamen's unions have been requested by Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, to extend their Christmas celebrations this year over a longer period so all seamen can participate while ashore, it was disclosed today.

Those who are preparing Christmas celebrations were asked to spread them out from now until Jan. 15, so that those seamen now at sea will have opportunity to join in the festivities when they reach shore, and thus keep ships sailing to the battle zones without delay while awaiting Christmas festivities.

"IF there's anything really funny about being in Egypt and missing Christmas in New Hampshire," writes one of our Boston and Maine men in the Army, "perhaps it's the thought I had on Thanksgiving Day. Sitting toasting my — er, — shins on the sand here, it occurred to me that I won't have to use a snow shovel this winter.

"But, oh boy! I'd give anything right now to be able to hear the section foreman yell: 'Get those snow shovels out, boys. They're hiring an extra gang to help us. Blizzard due tonight.'"

With winter hard upon us — and snow shovels already in use along the northern rim of our Boston and Maine lines in New Hampshire and Maine — our dual job of supplying continuous transportation to the home front and towards the war fronts is becoming increasingly tough. For come blizzard or blitzkrieg, nothing must delay the steady flow of war goods, food, and fighting men to the fighting fronts.

We think you'll agree that in normal times, with extra help ours for the hiring, we've been able to cope with snow and sub-zero temperatures pretty satisfactorily. We hope we'll have as good a record this winter.

But with over 2,900 of our men now in uniform, and new employees harder to get than butter, the problem of the snow shovel is going to be a real one whenever snow falls this year. Despite all our railroad's modern snow fighting machinery and the efficiency of our regular forces in blizzard emergencies, there are places, especially in yards and at switches, where the old-fashioned shovel with a man or woman behind it is still a necessity of keeping the wheels turning in wintertime.

So, if some morning this winter you find that your station platform isn't shoveled properly, your train runs late, the cars are cold, or you are delayed enroute, please remember that every one of us on the railroad is doing his very best.

We can tell you, frankly, that troop trains and freight trains moving necessary war materials are the "coddled babies" today. Move them first is the order.

We're pretty sure you'll take any discomforts you may encounter with a sort of "well, wading in snow isn't as bad as wading through a jungle, and after all snowflakes are better than bombs".

You may all be sure we shall not ask you to take any discomforts if we possibly can avoid doing so.

Boston and Maine

BUY WAR BONDS

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Tokyo Radio Reports Allied Carrier Planes Batter Japanese-Held Marshall Isles

Continued from Page 1

tremely difficult around the rugged slopes of Mt. Maggiori.

General Montgomery's forces on the Adriatic had made a 2½-mile gain from San Vito, which they captured early in the week end. They were assisted by destroyers, which shelled the German supply lines on the coast all the way from Pescara to Giulianova, 40 miles farther north.

While the land forces carried on their grim task in the mountains, Allied airmen ranged out eastward to raid the railroads and supply lines at Salonika at the head of the Aegean. Whether this raid has had some bearing on the conferences between the Turkish President and the Allied leadership remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, following the week-end surprise attack on Leipzig by RAF bombers—which made it appear as though they were headed for Berlin until they were within a few miles of the Capital—Flying Fortresses turned their attention from the much-bombed German Capital to various targets in Occupied France.

One of the best records of the airmen, however, is that coming from over the high seas, where six German U-boats have been sunk by United States naval and RAF planes. The planes made 15 attacks on the submarine "wolf packs" as they lay in wait for three large convoys. Not a single torpedo was fired at the convoys, all of which rode safely into harbor.

Meanwhile, with the Russian front blanketed in snow, the Russian forces in White Russia pushed on northwest of Propoisk and began to threaten Mogilev, a key point on the north-south railway line, which has already been crossed by the Russians near Zhlobin, 80 miles below. The Germans, according to the Russians, were showing signs of lack of reserves in their fighting on this front.

In the Pacific, Allied bombers have attacked Hare Island on Kapingamaran, an island only 400 miles south of the great Japanese base of Truk.

Pacific:

Allied Bombers Raid Marshall Isles

A Tokyo radiocast quoted Japanese Imperial Headquarters Dec. 6 as saying that a fleet of 100 carrier-based Allied planes had raided the Japanese-held Marshall Islands on the morning of Dec. 5, and admitted that the attack had caused some damage.

The United States Navy Department announced in Washington that Army Liberator bombers had raided Mili atoll in the Marshalls and Nauru Island Dec. 5, but it was not immediately clear whether the Japanese were referring to this attack.

The fact that the Japanese said the raid was carried out by carrier-based aircraft, however, indicated they were referring to a different operation or that they were mistaken about the type of planes involved, for Liberator bombers are too large to operate from carriers.

The radiocast, recorded by Federal Communications Commission monitors, declared that 20 of the raiders had been shot down.

There was no immediate confirmation of the reported raid from Allied sources.

The Tokyo communiqué also reported that Japanese naval airmen had pursued the Allied task force and had sunk one medium-sized aircraft carrier and a large cruiser. A large aircraft carrier and a cruiser were damaged, the buletin added.

Meanwhile, Australian troops, with the aid of artillery and air cover, pressed steadily toward Wareo, on the strategic Huon Peninsula of New Guinea, today, after repulsing three Japanese counterattacks.

They turned back the counterthrusts Dec. 4 with the help of artillery.

These Australians were spurred on by the likelihood of early support from two other "digger" elements also closing in on Wareo's strongly defended heights. One unit captured Bonga four miles to the east last week and pushed inland, and the other was coming up from the southeast.

Bombers of the South and Southwest Pacific Commands likewise pushed their ceaseless offensive, dropping heavy bomb loads which left targets aflame on Bougainville and New Britain Islands. The 7th Army Air Force reached deep into Japan's defense perimeter to start fires at Hare Island in the lonely Central Pacific atoll of Kapingamarangi, only 400 statute miles southeast of the major Japanese base of Truk.

The Japanese made their first retaliatory attack on American forces which captured the Gilberts. After three previous unsuccessful tries, enemy bombers got through to Tarawa atoll, where they caused slight damage and wounded three men, and to Makin, where no damage was done.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Armies Drive Ahead in Italy

Southernmost arrow shows approximately the point reached by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's men in their advance in Italy. Arrow to the north represents the latest position of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in his forward move on the Adriatic Coast.

Norwegian Foundry Destroyed by Allies

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 6

The Swiss Radio quoted advices from Sweden today as saying that an Allied landing party had blown up a foundry at Arendal in southern Norway in a daring raid the night of Nov. 20.

The broadcast was recorded by Reuters.

Italy:

Two Allied Armies Drive Back Nazis

The Allied Fifth Army, by-passing German strong points, has captured new heights commanding the road to Rome west of Mignano, while the British Eighth Army's drive has carried to the Moro River, 10 miles beyond the Sangro, Allied Headquarters announced Dec. 6.

The Nazis launched strong counterattacks against American and British infantry storming the heights in hand-to-hand battles, and threw in new reinforcements, including mechanized grenadiers, against the Eighth Army in a desperate attempt to halt the smashing Allied drives. A flame-throwing tank was captured by the British.

A counterattack west of Venafro was turned back by the Fifth Army with severe losses.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Headquarters announced that the enemy, fighting stubbornly for every inch of ground, had been driven from three more commanding elevations by the Americans who are smashing into Nazi fortifications in the area of the rugged slopes of Mt. Maggiore. British infantry of the Fifth Army are rooting out Nazi defenders in the equally rough area of Mt. Camino.

From their newly won positions, the Allied troops could gaze out across the valley to Cassino, and beyond it to the valley which leads northwest into Italy's Capital.

British warships, steaming boldly within range of enemy shore batteries, were disclosed to have supported the Eighth Army's drive up the Adriatic coast in recent days with bombardments of German supply routes, bases, and shipping.

The British destroyers bombarded the coastal road between Pescara and Giulianova, sent shells into the coastal towns of Ancona and San Benedetto, and sank three enemy coastal craft and a merchant vessel.

Aerial support of the Allied ground forces was limited by bad weather, but the Nazi-held Yugoslav port of Split was bombed Dec. 5 by medium bombers and a floating dock at Orbetello, on Italy's west coast, was hit and left burning.

The British Eighth Army's drive to the Moro River represented a gain of about 2½ miles from San Vito, whose capture was announced on Dec. 5, and carried the Adriatic offensive to within 14 miles of Pescara.

In the Air:

Allied Planes Loose Bombs Over France

Allied air might, apparently changing tactics to confuse Nazi defenders, turned from shattered German cities Dec. 5 to Occupied France, loosing heavy and medium bombers and fighter planes in a heavy blow at enemy targets.

American Flying Fortresses concentrated on unspecified targets in the Nazi-dominated country for the first time in more than two months, and United States medium Marauder bombers and Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters also played a prominent part in the daylight assaults.

The 8th Air Force lost 11 heavy bombers against the destruction of 11 Nazi fighters during the day, but the crews of two of the wrecked bombers were known to be safe. One Allied fighter was lost.

RAF, Canadian, and Allied fighters also joined in the activities over France.

The daylight assaults were a follow-up of RAF Mosquito raids on Western Germany the night of Dec. 4-5, and kept under way the sustained day and night assaults which sent Allied planes over Europe almost continuously during the past week and heaped new destruction on already-burning Berlin.

Undersea War:

Nazi Wolf Packs Smashed by Allies

An attempted renewal of U-boat warfare on Allied convoys has been smashed with the sinking of six German submarines against the loss of one RAF Liberator bomber in an eight-day battle with United States Naval and RAF Coastal Command planes.

In making the disclosure Dec. 5, the British Air Ministry said that American and RAF airmen had made 15 attacks on submarine wolf packs attempting to break up three convoys recently.

The three great convoys were brought safely to port after an aerial attack so intense that two of the U-boat packs were unable to fire a single torpedo against the merchantmen. Only bad weather, heavy seas, and poor visibility saved the packs from additional losses, the Air Ministry said.

Wreckage was seen after each of the six confirmed sinkings, and a total of 80 to 90 submarine survivors were seen after some of the attacks.

The victories, shared by both American and RAF Liberators as well as other RAF aircraft, were not specified among United States and RAF airmen.

Meanwhile, a British Admiralty communiqué said Dec. 6 that submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet, continuing their offensive against German shipping, had sunk 16 vessels, including two medium-sized and 14 small supply vessels, in forays into the Aegean Sea.

In addition, warehouses on Naxos Island off Greece were shelled and a seaplane and a 300-foot floating dock were sunk near by, the bulletin said.

Another submarine ranging the Western Mediterranean sank a landing craft loaded with motor transport in the Gulf of Genoa, and a medium-sized tanker was torpedoed off Toulon, France.

The announcement did not say when the attacks took place.

Bombed Berlin Banks Cost Nazis Rich Loot

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 6

Nazi leaders have suffered heavy losses through destruction of the main offices of virtually all Berlin's big banks except the Reichsbank by Allied aerial bombs, informants from Berlin say.

The leaders were reported to have had stored in bank vaults valuables, furs, and art treasures accumulated in occupied countries and in 10 years of rule over Germany.

The huge Deutsche Bank, with its vaults, was bombed out. German national administration was disorganized, a traveler said, because of the thousands of documents destroyed by bomb-set fires.

Russia:

Red Army Imperils Nazi-Held Rail Center

Pushing ahead northwest of Propoisk, the Red Army is threatening Mogilev, one of the last important German-held rail centers in White Russia, as other Russian units squeeze the Nazi defense lines near Zhlobin and Rogachev in the Gomel area.

A Soviet communiqué said the Red Army stopped German counterattacks and swept forward northwest of Propoisk to capture the heavily fortified strongholds of Varodol, Bahki, and Zabluka.

Frost dispatches, telling of deep Russian penetrations virtually from one end of White Russia to the other, said the Germans were beginning to show signs of a lack of reserves and were using engineers as first-line troops in some sectors of the snow-swept front.

To the south in the Kremenchug area, the Russian war bulletin said, Soviet units captured several strong points after heavy engagements which often developed into hand-to-hand fighting.

The communiqués said the Nazis were continuing to attack in the Cherkasy area, between Kremenchug and Kiev, but all their assaults were repulsed.

A German communiqué said Dec. 5 that the Russians had launched new attacks in the Crimea from their bridgehead northeast of Kerch, but were stopped. Rumanian satellite troops, the Nazi bulletin said, broke through Soviet positions south of Kerch and dashed for the coast. The Russians made no mention of action in the Crimea.

The Soviet communiqué said the Germans had landed on Kindurinskaya Kosa, at the mouth of the Dnieper River, a few days ago, but the force was wiped out Dec. 5 with the Russians taking more than 500 prisoners and leaving more than 700 German fatalities on the battle field. The Germans had taken Vordtadt and Pokrovskey Khutara before the Red Army launched the counterattack, the communiqué said.

A Moscow dispatch said the worst snowstorms of the season were sweeping White Russia, making the Red Army's advance difficult, but nevertheless, the Russians have driven deep into permanent Nazi defenses and are moving swiftly upon several major objectives.

The dispatch pointed out that Russian troops were on three sides of Kalinkovici, Mozyr, Zhlobin, and Rogachev—strung out along the Leningrad-Odessa railway. With dozens of villages falling daily to the Red Army, the dispatch said, it is difficult to see how the Germans can sit tight much longer and risk complete encirclement.

Aegean:

Salonika Rail Yards Bombed by Allies

British four-engined bombers, winging from their bases in the Middle East to the head of the Aegean, attacked the Salonika Railway station in Greece the night of Dec. 5 and 6 and started fires in the freight yards, it was announced Dec. 6.

American bombers raided shipping off the Dodecanese Island of Leros on Dec. 5, hitting three ships and forcing the crew to abandon one of them. Symi Harbor in the Dodecanese also was bombed on Dec. 4.

China:

Japanese forces in northern Hunan Province have been defeated and Chinese forces are continuing to attack the retreating enemy, a Chinese communiqué announced.

The communiqué said reports from natives in the area declared that the Japanese were retreating "in a most disorderly condition."

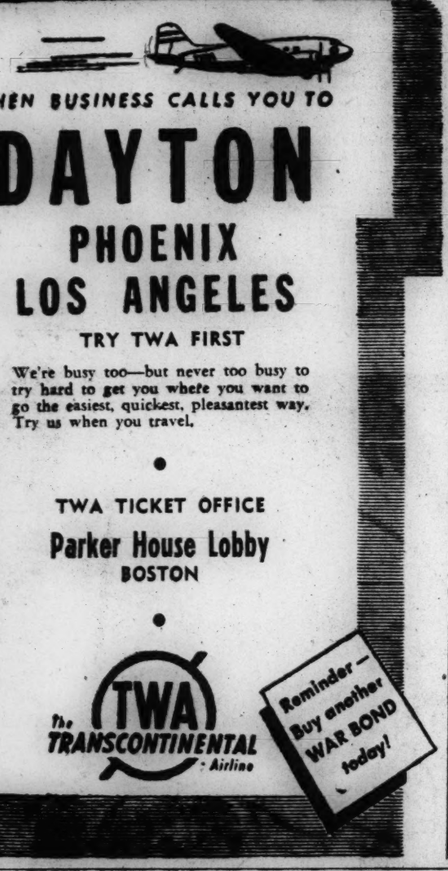
In fighting in various sections of Hupeh Province the Chinese communiqué announced gains. The communiqué also announced the capture of large quantities of material.

A United States 14th Air Force communiqué said American bombers and fighters were aiding Chinese ground troops in the Tungting area.

Drama-Music Center Opens in N. Y. Saturday

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia has announced that, fulfilling his ambition of many years standing, a drama and music center would be opened next Saturday as a nonprofit organization, to present concerts, plays, musical revues, light opera and ballet at popular prices.

The initial program, he said in his weekly radio talk, would be a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.



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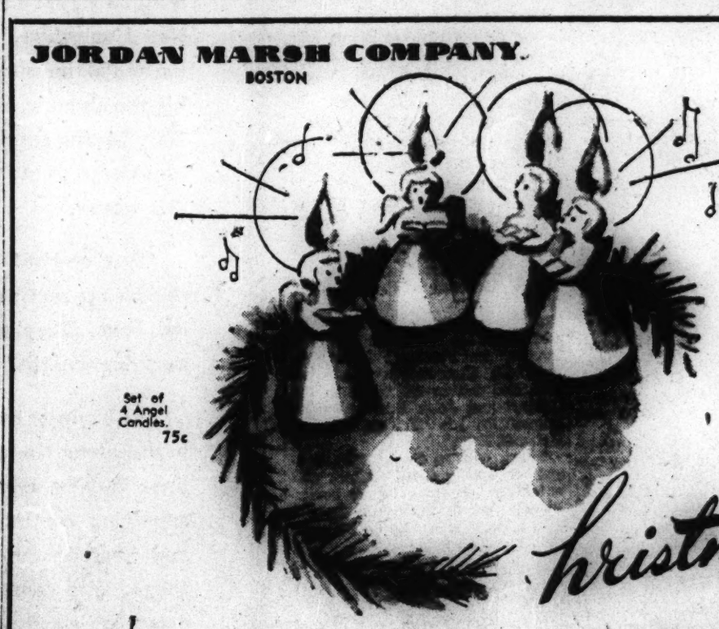
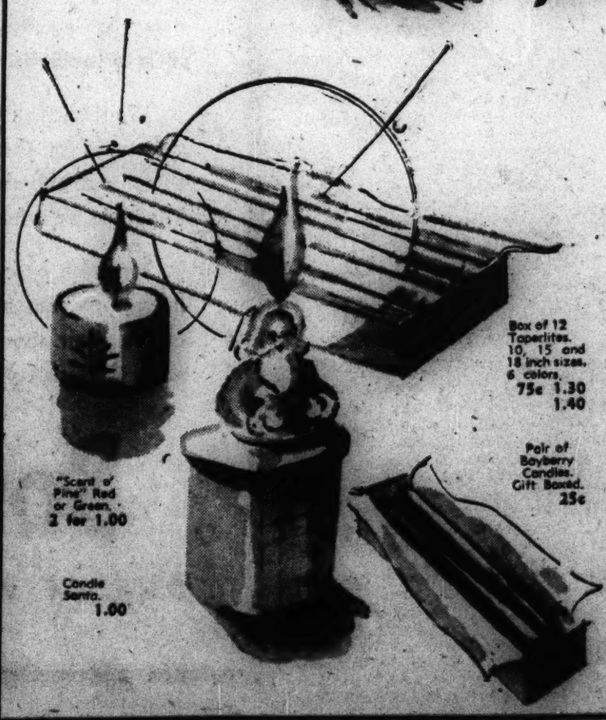


Christmas candles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Curtin Wants Rising Tempo In Pacific War

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 6 (AP)—The fanatical fighting of the Japanese soldier lends credence to the theory that Japan is prepared to sacrifice 5,000,000 men in a war of attrition against the democracies, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared today.

In a war-review statement calling for greater attention to the Pacific Front, he noted one estimate which placed five years as the period Japan would need to become the world's most powerful military nation if allowed to develop its vast resources and slave labor.

"That is why the offensive against Japan must not only be maintained but increased in tempo," he added.

The Prime Minister, who previously commented that the Cairo conference made it plain victory in the Pacific must wait on events in Europe, expressed belief that a policy of merely holding Japan from further conquests until after the unfixed period required to end the European war would suit the Nipponese strategy admirably.

"That strategy can be frustrated," he said in a statement marking the end of two years at war with Japan.

"Allied forces in this theater have, with limited resources, taken every Japanese military position they have attacked. They have done that under conditions never encountered by any fighting force in any part of the world in the history of warfare.

"Given a heightened scale of striking power, the same forces can break into Japan's conquered empire before it can be fully exploited and then strike at Japan's inner empire and Japan itself."

He said the Japanese fighting man was disciplined beyond anything known in the Western armies, and that Japan had rich resources and a vast pool of slave labor among the 400,000,000 people of the conquered countries.

"It is in those two factors that the democracies face failure to overcome Japan if time is allowed to employ them," he said.

Largest Flying Boat Completes First Test

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 6

The Martin Mars, the world's largest flying boat, has completed preliminary tests by the United States Navy's trial board and has been turned over to the Naval Air Transport Service.

Following additional tests, the Transport Service plans to use the huge plane to transport men and materials to distant war areas, the Navy said Dec. 2.

Mosley's Hands Reported Tied By Stern Conditions

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, in a speech at Wembley repeatedly interrupted by hecklers, declared yesterday that in releasing Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, from prison, he had "tied him up with sterner conditions than any detention order."

Mr. Morrison finally silenced the heckers by shouting in the microphone that "I don't mind fighting to make my speech, but I will not break my neck to answer your questions. Either you listen, or I will wind up."

He declared that "anyone would think I had let Mosley free to resume political activity. That is the reverse of the truth. I've tied him up with sterner conditions than in any other 18B detention order. And I've warned him that if there is any nonsense, my powers of redetention remain in full force.

"The real underlying cause of public concern about Mosley is the fear on the part of many people that something is being done or contemplated that will weaken or defeat the rooted determination of this country to have done not merely with the Axis, but with fascism. . . .

"I say it is those who want 18B administered politically and in the light of doctrinaire ideologies and opinions who are playing with fascism."

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Cash Donor Gets Flood of Letters

MERRICKVILLE, Ontario, Dec. 6 (AP)—News of his distribution of cash in Halifax, Toronto, and other cities has posed a problem for Harry MacLean, wealthy construction man who lives in this village 45 miles south of Ottawa.

Mr. MacLean, who has given money to veterans, taxi drivers, bellboys and others he has met in his travels, now is receiving fan mail rivaling that of Hollywood stars—and he said in a statement yesterday that it must remain unanswered. He is unable to cope with it.

Newspaper readers from Mexico to the sub-Arctic, attracted by the publicity given Mr. MacLean's openhandedness, have written him. Each day he receives nearly 1,000 letters, some of them with service discharge papers, military rejection certificates, national registration cards, and personal photographs inclosed.

Letters with such inclosures will be returned, Mr. MacLean said, as soon as it is possible for him to "catch up" with the mail.

Ciano Executed, Reuters Report Says

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from the Swiss-Italian frontier said that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Fascist Foreign Minister of Italy and Benito Mussolini's son-in-law, was shot this morning by a firing squad, according to reports reaching the frontier.

Mussolini's son-in-law turned against him in the Grand Council meeting last July which ousted the discredited Duce as Italy's dictator.

The reports, which were not confirmed, said Count Ciano was shot after being accused of high treason and sentenced by a special court of Mussolini's "Republican Fascist" Government, a German puppet organization. The execution was said to have taken place somewhere in Northern Italy.

Japanese Defended Makin Until Blasted Out of Caves

Continued from Page 1

tossed out again by the Japanese. Bazookas also were used, but didn't finish off the job.

Then the engineers were called in with charges of dynamite on poles. Our tanks and machine guns would let up long enough for the engineers to run to the cave entrances, pull a fuse cord, and toss in the pole charges. Eventually it was a combination of all these attack methods plus artillery and plane bombing which overwhelmed the Japanese force.

Veterans Overnight

Brief as it was, the Makin operation turned the Fighting 69th troops of World War II into veterans. Such is the compactness of experience in this sort of war. Soldiers have found out what it means to have the enemy in front, behind, above, in the trees, and dug in solid.

They have discovered that nervous trigger fingers among their own troops merely contribute to the demoralizing effect sought by enemy snipers. Those in one company bore the brunt of the work and remained on the job two days and nights, having by then seen the toughest part of the mission accomplished.

The main force under General Smith landed on the western end of the island, where it encountered no resistance. The beach there is so poor that it was abandoned early in favor of a beachhead in the north-central section of the Island. It was here—right in the midst of the principal Japanese defenses—that the battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. John F. McDonough landed. The battle movement was steadily eastward, with each force meeting its share of resistance, but with Colonel McDonough breaking the strong point of Japanese opposition, which led shortly thereafter to our victory.

Poor Beaches Big Problem

Aside from Jap resistance, poor beaches probably caused the greatest problem.

Soldiers and sailors charged with getting in supplies had a particularly difficult time due to shallow water which prevented landing craft from coming closer than 300 yards from the beach most of the time.

Slow-moving tractors have had to tow every case of food, every drum of fuel and water, and every piece of equipment from this boat approach up onto the beach.

Army and Navy beach crews have spent a good part of the past four days wading and even swimming to expedite the movement of material to the shore.

The teamwork between Army port companies and Navy beach parties typifies the co-operation which makes possible the execution of so vastly complex an operation as this amphibious campaign. It is this teamwork plus the tremendous war machine which we now can put into operation across the Pacific which will increasingly force the Japanese to choose annihilation, suicide, or surrender.

'Gilbert and Marshall' Didn't Make the Grade

Aboard a Carrier
off Makin, Gilbert Islands.
Delayed

The censor wouldn't let this one go:

"Dear Mom; Ship censor won't let me tell you what we're doing, but we sure are makin' history. P. S.: How are Gilbert and Marshall makin' out in school?"

Alert Bomber Crew Warned Villagers

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Flying Fortress loaded with 6,000 pounds of bombs crashed and exploded in the middle of the little Northhamptonshire village of Deenethrope, but the alertness of its crew—who reached ground by parachute—helped to avoid serious consequences.

Almost as soon as the big plane struck the ground and burst into flames the crewmen were running from cottage to cottage beating on the doors and shouting "get out into the fields. Bombs may go off any second."

Most of the villagers leaped from bed, grabbed a few clothes and raced to the fields.

About 10 minutes after the villagers had fled the aircraft exploded, damaging all of the 30-odd houses in the town. The sound of the explosion was heard 10 miles away.

Hotel Shares Cheap In London's Blitz

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—One of London's big, fashionable West End hotels could have been purchased cheap during the blitz. Shares in one big hotel chain sold as low as 1 cent, others at 3 cents, and another at 22 when a German bomb might have liquidated the investment.

Quotations now range from 55 to 60 cents and upward. Today the hotels are experiencing a wild wave of prosperity catering to thousands of troops. Demand for accommodations is so great that Lord Portal, Minister of Workers, had to compel certain hotels to reserve rooms for servicemen and civilians on business.

Ramirez Again Denies Fascist Tinge to Rule

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 6 (AP)—Gen. Pedro Ramirez, President of Argentina, said again that the country will be returned to constitutional government "as soon as it is purged of evils" and denied that his regime was a dictatorship or Fascist.

He spoke at a luncheon at the Campo de Mayo, military barracks from which the revolution which ousted the Government of President Castillo began six months ago.

On the other hand, he attacked "men ousted from power who raise their voices claiming a quick return to normalcy. . . . These traitors hidden in the darkness try in vain to spread uneasiness among the people with the false charges of dictatorship or possible introduction of regimes which, being strange to our medium, never can succeed in our country."

[Similar wording has been used by President Ramirez in denials that his Government sought to establish a Fascist regime.]

Masaryk Warns United Nations Against Going Soft After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Warning to the American and British people not to get "soft and sentimental" and allow the Nazi Party to escape without complete destruction was given by Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian government-in-exile in a radiocast from the Metropolitan Opera House during the intermission of the matinee performance of "Boris Godunoff" here Saturday.

"The Nazi Party must be annihilated," Mr. Masaryk declared. "The goose-stepping mentality of the Prussian General Staff and the sneering mentality of the Junker must be pulverized. Germany must be disarmed for a long period of time. The Teutonic doctrine of 'herrenvolk' must once and for all become a nauseating memory and international organization with a punch behind it must be established to pounce upon anyone—I mean anyone—who in one way or another would feel like restarting Hitler-like godlessness.

"I am sometimes, frankly worried a little that you Americans and the British will become soft and sentimental soon again, like you did after the last war. I am neither a blood-thirsty person nor a cruel person but Germany must get a real lesson, and if the decisions made by our leaders are strictly adhered to for a long time, then a new Germany may emerge which all of us would accept into the orchestra of a free Europe and a free world."

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Please do your Christmas Shopping patiently...

THIS YEAR store people are working harder than ever to make your Christmas shopping successful. But they are working under enormous difficulties—with new wartime problems of supply, personnel and delivery, added to the usual rush of holiday buying.

You can do many things to help them—and yourself. Simple and easy things like making a detailed shopping list to save time at the counters . . . buying at less busy hours . . . and carrying purchases home with you. Before you start out each morning, write these words at the top of *your* shopping list: *"BE PATIENT!"*

For months, stores have been working out ways to make your Christmas shopping quick and easy. For example, many stores have located their National Cash Registers and wrapping desks in positions convenient to every section. When the customer ahead of you pays for her purchase and the clerk records it on the Cash Register, *you know you don't have to wait.* National Cash Registers save valuable time on both sides of the counter during the holiday season just as they do all through the year.

Let's put the Christmas spirit into our Christmas shopping this year by remembering to shop early and shop patiently. . . . The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio—344 Offices in the United States and Canada.

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By Birsa Shepard
Pictures by Pelagie Doane

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'Big Three' in Complete Agreement

Continued from Page 1

cates that new and heavier Anglo-American blows against the common enemy are in the offing.

The communiqué dealt with military aspects in this manner:

"Our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west, and south.

"The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

"No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing."

Postwar Program

While the military aspects of the Teheran meeting are attracting primary attention, decisions regarding postwar developments are perhaps even more important. The three countries are realistically determined to co-operate by creating a workable international set-up after victory has been won. Although the leaders publicly recognize that the Supreme responsibility for this rests upon all members of the United Nations, it also is apparent they understand that America, Britain, and Russia, as the most powerful and most influential of the Allies, have special obligations to see that any postwar international order is based on workable principles which will appeal, as they emphasize, to the good will of an overwhelming majority of the world's inhabitants.

What is more, they pledge once again that while the general pattern of freedom from tyranny will be the ideal upon which this future order is to be established, each country will have the right to choose its own form of government so long as this conforms to national desires and does not menace its neighboring peoples.

The conferees set forth their hopes for peace in the following words:

"And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations."

No Appeal to People

There was no appeal to the German people to overthrow Hitler as the Berlin Radio had been forecasting for days.

The Teheran meeting had the effect of putting the highest American, British, and Russian stamp of approval on the far-reaching accord concluded by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow in October.

It will be recalled that the Moscow declaration stressed recognition by the three governments that it was "essential in their own national interests and in the interests of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and co-operation in the conduct of war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic, and social welfare of their peoples be fully promoted."

Furthermore, the Teheran meeting followed immediately upon the Far Eastern meeting held in Northern Africa between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek of China. This latter conference had a measure of success in clearing up a number of military and political problems outstanding between the eastern and western allies and thereby strengthening the solidarity of purpose which exists among the United Nations' "Big Four." At no time since the war began has there been such complete understanding among Washington, London, Moscow, and Chungking.

The announcement about the future of Iran nails down numerous rumors which have been flying about ever since Anglo-Russian forces were obliged to occupy that country during the pro-Axis intrigues of the former Shah. It was suggested in some quarters that the Russians intended to retain a grip on the northern part of the country and that the British would stay in the south. Nothing, however, could be more categoric than the Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin promise that Iran would be completely free and independent.

Favorable Repercussions

Such a pledge is certain to have important and favorable repercussions not only within the Arab-speaking world, which naturally has been vitally interested in the fate of Moslem Iran, but also among other small nations elsewhere which anxiously watch for all indications of major Allies' attitude toward their weaker neighbors.

Following the Teheran conference, the President and Prime Minister returned to Cairo for still further talks with their military and political leaders.

Although they did not go into details, the three leaders announced that they had surveyed problems of the future. Enough is known of the ideas held in the three Capitals, particularly Moscow, to permit pretty accurate surmises regarding these problems. Foremost is the question of postwar frontiers of the small states on Russia's western borders. With the exception of what is to be done to Germany, this Eastern European border problems is considered the knottiest one facing the Allies.

Russia previously had made it clear that it was disinclined to accept the proposal frequently put forth, particularly in Polish circles, of an Eastern European Federation stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean. It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Stalin gave the Anglo-American leaders a forceful exposition of Moscow's position. In return, it is not impossible that Mr. Roosevelt used the occasion to put in a plea for special consideration for Finland, whose position in this war has aroused particular regret in the United States and Finland are not at war with each other.

Divergence of Opinion

On the other hand, it is not considered at all certain that the Teheran meeting went into the problem of the Baltic States. This question is perhaps the one on which occurs the greatest divergence of American and Russian opinion—Moscow having asserted that the Baltic States form part of the Soviet Union, whereas Washington has officially regarded Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as sovereign states.

In any event, such decisions as were reached at Teheran probably were of broad outline and not in great detail. This is evident from the fact that very few diplomatic experts accompanied the President and Prime Minister, indicating perhaps that the three leaders did not feel the time had come yet to consider Europe's postwar problems in close detail.

This was not so as regards military problems, which were studied in far more intimate detail. In this, the Teheran conference followed the precedent of the Far Eastern meeting held at Cairo, which concerned itself almost entirely with military problems despite the fact that the communiqué issued at its conclusion dealt mainly with the unishment to be meted out to Japan.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to whether the Teheran conferees took up the Japanese question. It is considered highly probable that the problem of future operations against Japan arose more than once during the conference, although the fact that Russia and Japan still are at peace precluded any public reference to such moves as were decided upon at the Cairo conference.

Russia never has forgotten or forgiven the fact that Japan seized the southern half of Sakhalin Island following the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 and that Japanese soldiers in Manchuria made frequent attacks against Siberian outposts during the latter half of the 1930's.

Moscow Feeling

Persons familiar with Russian affairs insist that Moscow holds almost as strong views in regard to Japan as in regard to Germany and that the Soviets are convinced Tokyo's plans in regard to Russia always have been fully as sinister as those entertained in Berlin.

The history-making conference was held in the Iranian Capital from Nov. 28 to Dec. 1. Although each of the three leaders was accompanied by his general staff and an imposing array of military and diplomatic dignitaries, they held at least three meetings at which they alone were present.

The conference marked the first meeting between President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin. It was also believed to mark the first time Mr. Stalin had left Russia since the Communist revolution in 1917.

On the first day of the conference Mr. Stalin, accompanied only by Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, walked up the steps of the Russian Embassy Compound, which was the President's residence during his stay. He left Mr. Molotov talking in an ante-room with Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser, and strode on alone to come face-to-face with the American Chief Executive who had flown thousands of miles across ocean and desert for the meeting.

The Russian Embassy conference area, and Teheran itself, swarmed with Russian tommygunner guards, and even the Embassy servants were packing pistols.

Security measures were heightened because it was learned a number of German saboteurs had been droped by parachute in Iran a few weeks before the big three arrived. Most of them were reported captured.

A number of Iranians whose loyalty was questioned, including at least one army officer, also were locked up during the conference.

Hurley Man Behind Conference Scenes

By the Associated Press

Teheran, Dec. 6

The man behind the scenes in preparing for the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin Conference was Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley, the President's personal representative in the Middle East.

General Hurley was in China when ordered to hasten his return to Cairo for consultation.

He was well equipped for the task, having spent several months in Russia, where he became a good friend of Premier Stalin. He also is widely acquainted with the Middle East.

Interlude at Teheran

Associated Press from United States Army 12th Air Force

Informality Marks This Meeting

During conferences of the three major Allied nations at the Russian Embassy at Teheran, Iran, some members met informally in the driveway outside the Embassy for a chat. They are (left to right): Unidentified British officer; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of United States Army; two unidentified men; Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt; Soviet interpreter; Premier Joseph Stalin; Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov.

Text of Joint Declarations After Teheran Conference

Continued from Page 1

touched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose.

Signed at Teheran, Dec. 1, 1943
Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill.

Declaration Concerning Iran

Following is a "declaration of the three powers concerning Iran," dated Dec. 1, 1943:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three Governments regarding their relations with Iran.

The Governments of the U. S. A., the U. S. S. R. and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union.

The three Governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran and they are agreed that they will continue to make available to the Government of Iran such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their world-wide military operations and to the world-wide shortage of transport, raw material, and supplies for civilian consumption.

With respect to the postwar period, the Governments of the U. S. A., the U. S. S. R., and the United Kingdom are in accord with the Government of Iran that any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration along with those of the other members of the United Nations by conferences of international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters.

The Governments of the U. S. A., the U. S. S. R., and the United Kingdom are at one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran together with all other peace-loving nations in the establishment of international peace, security, and prosperity after the war in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four Governments have continued to subscribe.

Pacific Talks at Mena House

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Pacific consultations were held at the Mena House, luxury hotel five miles outside Cairo, it was disclosed at a press conference in a room littered with Cairo newspapers splurging the news that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had just concluded a conference with Premier Joseph Stalin at Teheran, Iran.

It was disclosed that President Roosevelt had lived in a villa near the Mena House during the Pacific conference. Most of the plenary sessions of that conference were held in his big living room.

The fact that the Pacific conference was held at Mena House, close by the Sphinx, accentuated the previous designation of this meeting as the "Sphinx conference."

The 45-room, gray-stone house—named for the first ruler of a United Egypt, Mena, whose dynasty dates back to 3,200 B. C.—lies near the pyramid of Cheops. More than 50 years old, it is noted for its tropical gardens.

One Arabic newspaper carried a cartoon of the sphinx body headed by enigmatic Premier Stalin, with Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek as satellites.

Meanwhile, a protest signed by virtually every representative of the world press gathered in Cairo was sent to Minister of Information Brendan Bracken in London, and Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information in Washington expressing complete dissatisfaction with the way "public-relations and press facilities of the great-power conferences have been managed," expressing hope that these methods "will not serve as a pattern for press coverage of future conferences."

Negligent Workers Face Prosecution

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—U. S. Attorney George L. Grobe said Saturday he would present to the Federal grand jury cases of war workers found to be careless in an effort to compel negligent employees "to do their job right."

Asserting he had received many reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that negligent work is interfering with the war effort, Mr. Grobe, in a statement, said he planned to:

1. "Present to the Federal Grand Jury all of the facts developed by FBI agents in future cases . . ." for possible prosecution under Federal sabotage statutes.

2. "Notify the draft boards where the individuals are registered, regardless of whether the grand jury indicts or not, that the worker's deferment should be canceled."

Puerto Rico Status Analyzed by NRPB

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 6 (AP)—Independence for Puerto Rico would save the United States $53,500,000 annually but would be "almost disastrous" for the island, an analysis of Puerto Rican economy declares. It was made by the National Resources Planning Board, now abolished.

Southeast Freight Tied Up by Strike

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6 (AP)—A strike of more than 1,500 truck drivers and helpers in Atlanta and Memphis, Tenn., tied up 42 Southeastern motor freight transport companies today.

Powers Chart World Family Of Democracies at Parleys

Continued from Page 1

sia for more than two years. The result of this is to attribute the greatest importance to genuine co-operation between London and Moscow, as well as between London and Washington.

Thus it is only natural that to London the Teheran conference should chiefly represent a crystallization of this very deep and powerful current.

It is for this reason that so much significance is attached to the far-reaching postwar implications of the three-power agreement.

This does not mean that London is inclined to underestimate the military significance of the meeting. It is fully realized that from the short-term view, the strategic side of the conference is of much more immediate importance.

New Military Blows

The statement that an agreement has been reached on the timing of new military blows as well as the reference to destruction of Germany's U-boats and war plants, is taken here to imply the speeding up and intensification of the war in the West.

Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill plainly declared that they and their military staffs had "concerted" their plans. Naturally nothing is included as to the form of this final attack on the Continent, beyond the promise that it will come from three directions—east, west, and south. But nevertheless there is a feeling here that it will not be long before these military decisions will become evident in action.

Meanwhile, there is much interest in the almost irrepressible optimism which shines through the military portions of the three-power declarations.

This is an optimism that is born of the common understanding which the declaration says "guarantees that victory will be ours."

Emphasis on Unison

Indeed, one of the most striking features of the declaration is its repeated emphasis on unison.

The three leaders speak of "our common policy."

They express their determination to "work together."

They emphasize that they have "concerted" their military plans for the destruction of German military forces.

They announce "complete agreement" on their military timing.

They proclaim themselves assured that "our concord" will make peace enduring.

And finally they conclude by affirming that they leave Teheran friends "in fact, in spirit, and in purpose."

Co-ordinated Strategy

When added to eyewitness accounts which confirm the cordiality and indeed intimacy of the four-day conference, these numerous expressions of unity are clearly significant.

They are taken here to indicate that Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, as well as their many diplomatic advisers, not only have reached final and complete accord on co-ordinated Allied strategy, but also have succeeded in fixing, at least in broad outline, an approach to political and diplomatic problems hitherto unsettled.

Such matters as boundary disputes in the Baltic area and spheres of influence in the Balkans may still have to be threshed out when hostilitie cease. But clearly a broad approach has been made to the mutual understanding through which such questions can be solved.

Furthermore, this unity has been extended beyond the West. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill apparently were successful in dovetailing their confeernce at Cairo with Chiang Kai-shek into their talks at Teheran with Premier Stalin.

Willkie Attacks Landon Speeches

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, said today that if recent speeches of Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee in 1936, represent the thinking of the Republican Party, someone other than Willkie should lead the Party in 1944.

Commenting on published reports that Mr. Landon predicted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, would be the Republican Presidential nominee next year, Mr. Willkie said:

"Predictions are hazardous. This much, however, is certainly true—that if Governor Landon's recent speeches, particularly the one last Saturday on the Moscow agreements, represent the thinking of the Republican Party, then certainly someone other than myself should lead the Party in 1944.

"For the statements, inferences, and implications of the Governor's speech would take the Party in a different direction from that in which, in my judgment, it must go if it is to deserve to assume the leadership of this country."

C. I. O. Membership Numbers 5 Million

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6 (AP)—A report on the Congress of Industrial Organizations' membership shows vast strides in the past year.

Allan S. Haywood, National Vice-President of the C. I. O., told delegates at a New Jersey C. I. O. council meeting last night that the union now numbers more than 5,000,000 members, an increase of 1,100,000 during 1943.

A membership drive sets 2,000,000 enrollees as the goal to be achieved by Sept. 30, 1944, Mr. Haywood said.

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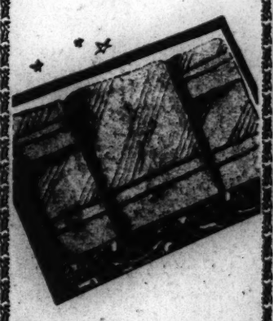
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Davis Attempts to Restore Prestige of U. S. Censorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—America's censorship policy which twice in a week has been "scooped" on news of primal importance—first by Reuters on the conference at Cairo, second by the Tass agency at Moscow on the conclusion of the Teheran three-power meeting—is today fighting to re-establish its prestige.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, whom the President again left at home on his most newsworthy of many trips, conferred at length over the week end with both Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship, and Stephen Early, the President's press secretary.

Mr. Davis, who apparently was caught by surprise at the brief Moscow radiocast Friday night that announced that Premier Stalin had returned to the Russian capital following a meeting with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Teheran, promised that America's press and radio would not be so scooped again. What steps he has taken, though, to assure against a repetition of this premature publicity, or what steps he can take when Mr. Roosevelt insists on acting as his own press agent, has not been disclosed.

In the case of the news beat by Reuters on the Cairo conference in which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill met under the shadow of the Sphinx and drew up plans for the dismemberment of the Japanese Empire, Mr. Davis made vigorous protests to Brenden Bracken, the British Minister of Information.

Mr. Davis presumably could make a similar protest to the Russian censorship office, although in this instance there may have been extenuating circumstances. Additional data on the advance Moscow announcement of the Teheran conference disclose that the Soviet news agencies undoubtedly gave out the news as a means of letting the Russians know that Premier Stalin was back in the Kremlin—to assure the Russian people that their leader, who for 30 years has not stepped outside Russia, was home again.

Washington and other newspapermen have gone beyond Mr. Davis in their dissatisfaction with the excessive and extreme censorship policies that surrounded the Cairo and Teheran conferences. This was seen today in the resolution received by Mr. Davis, that 70 Allied newspaper correspondents in Cairo sent jointly to him and Mr. Bracken protesting the breaking of release dates.

"Correspondentst wice have been let down in the matter of safeguarding releases," the resolution said, adding "The responsible government department so underestimated the importance of the occasion as to entrust its handling to an official with only the slightest experience in press or public relations."

"Many assurances given to the correspondents were not honored," the resolution added.

The correspondents suggested that the fault lay not with the Ministry of Information or with the Office of War Information officials who handled the press relations, but with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Specifically, the correspondents complained of their inability to arrange a press conferenbe with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo. After General Chiang left Cairo it was learned that he would have been glad to see the newspapermen.

These complaints of newspapermen plus the disheartening and obvious fact that American news services have twice been scooped on major news events in one week have not yet resulted in much congressional comment, but it is apparent that these events, added to the reports brought back recently from the war's battlefronts by five Senators that American interests throughout the world are not being adequately protected or pushed, are awakening Congress to demand an alert, intelligent and strong defense of American interests abroad—economic, diplomatic and journalistic too.

Flying 100 Feet Underground

Did a Gremlin Cause This Quirk?

Specialist Technician Third Class Helen Clark of Rochester, N. Y., giving Link Trainer instruction to Mary Hornaday, writer on The Christian Science Monitor, at Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga. Giving Link Trainer instruction to Army and Navy student pilots is one of the most responsible and important jobs now being done by Wacs and Waves at various airfields throughout the country.

Three Personalities Merged at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Dec. 6

Detailed reports given to the press here by eyewitnesses at Teheran, Iran, emphasize the way in which the personalities of the three national leaders merged both in the four long plenary conference sessions and enduring relaxation periods at dinner.

Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill expressed their conviction that the conference was a huge success while the Soviet Premier let it be known in other ways that he agreed. There can be little question but that much of this success was due to the man-to-man personal contact.

Ithaca College to End War Program in Spring

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Ithaca College, one of the first to establish a war-accelerated study program of three terms a year, will discontinue the practice at the close of the spring term next May 5.

Leonard B. Job, President of the college, announcing the scheduled return to a prewar schedule, said none of the men enrolled is "under any considerable pressure to finish a specific amount of college work before induction."

Plane Doesn't Go Anywhere But It Has All the Motions

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first time I undertook to pilot an airplane, I ended up 100 feet underground.

Fortunately, it wasn't a real plane, but a Link trainer, one of the miniature wooden Coney-Island-like craft in which thousands of Waves and Wacs are now giving military pilots their first lessons in instrument flying.

Link is the name of the Binghamton, N. Y., man who invented the widely-used contraption that has all the motions of a real plane but doesn't go anywhere.

Learning to operate a Link trainer is like trying to pat your head, rub your stomach, and stomp your feet all at once.

You sit inside the toy plane with an instrument panel in front and a hood over your head so that you're flying "blind."

All you have to do is push or pull a "stick" that noses the trainer up or down, turn a wheel that banks it right or left, and at the same time remember which pedal to push to turn in either direction.

Course Traced on 'Crab'

When you are really in training there is a speedometer, gas gauge, clock, and half a dozen other instruments to watch.

While the student pilot is in the trainer, the WAVE or WAC sits close by at a desk and watches a little machine called a "crab" that records his course. By telephone she tells him whether he is going astray.

"You're doing fine," she told me. 'You're right on the beam except you're 100 feet below the horizon."

Giving Link trainer instruction to pilots is one of the most useful and skilled jobs that Waves and Wacs are doing.

The WAVE Link Trainer instructors' school here, headed by Lieut. Roseanna McQuesten of Tacoma, Wash., has already sent out women to 29 naval stations to do this work.

Practice in Take-Off

What's the future for a Link instructor after the war?

Three fourths of the girls interviewed here are anxious to fly their own planes. The training they have had in the Navy will enable them to "taake over" in the air immediately, but they will need further instruction in how to "take off" and land.

There is a chance that commercial airlines will hire Link instructors after the war, not only to train pilots but to give them refresher courses now and then.

"At least for the duration we have a real part in winning the war and a chance to be around airplanes and airfields, which is enough for most of us," one Wave said.

U. S. Hails Teheran Agreement

Continued from Page 1

issues not yet settled by American-British-Russian diplomacy. They are asking whether President Roosevelt made any secret agreements or commitments to Mr. Stalin regarding these points.

With diplomatic quarters denying the existence of any secret commitments, the emerging fact is that American foreign policy is now committed as heavily as it can be, in advance of Senate ratification of treaties, to establishing a postwar world organization of democratic, tyranny - abhorring peoples.

This policy has been enlarged, however, by the Teheran statement of the "Big 3" leaders that this world association is open to any nation whose people have dedicated themselves to elimination of tyranny and oppression. This could very conceivably mean the German people, and, before Germany, the people of the Axis satellites if they should seek to break away from the Nazis.

Russian Viewpoint

If this interpretation be correct, the United States has now moved considerably closer to the Russian viewpoint regarding postwar Germany, which is believed to be that, once the German people have ousted Hitler and the Nazi-Prussian heirarchy and made restitution caused by their armies, Germany can be readmitted into European councils and will not be subject to further dismemberment.

This does not mean a "soft peace" by any means, but does hold out some hope to the Germans, and the wording of the Teheran declaration seems to place American policy alongside Russia's in extending this hope.

New Allied Coup In War of Nerves

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 6

Perhaps the most significant thing about the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin statement on Germany was what it didn't say.

There was no appeal to the German masses, over Hitler's head.

This throws Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda line completely out of joint. He had been warning the Germans for the past two weeks against just such an appeal.

The war of nerves goes on.

Germany Industrially Brittle, Brookings Report Indicates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — A Brookings Institution report indicated today that reducing Germany to an agricultural state after the war may not be a difficult job because industrialization is likely to collapse when Nazi chiefs are ousted.

The method of treatment of postwar Germany has been advanced recently by spokesmen of several invaded European nations.

"Instead of exerting powerful influence over the Government as many people have supposed, German industrialists have been stripped of their independence and now function primarily as agents in a complicated maze of official controls that permeate all economic life," says a Brookings summary of a study, "How Nazi Germany has Controlled Business," conducted by L. Hamburger.

"Government controls not only the conduct of business, but entry into business," the statement said. "One must now obtain a permit even to begin or expand farming, and admisison to almost any trade or occupation requires some kind of government authorization. Similar permission is required when an individual wishes to retire from business or to close down an enterprise.

"In effect, private enterprise has been eclipsed. The formality of extensive government ownership has been avoided, but the means of production have been controlled as thoroughly and as effectively as if they had been owned and operated by the Government. Total regulation has done a job equivalent to nationalizing."

No Attempt to Split Germans and Nazis

Continued from Page 1

pectations at the hand of their opponents.

In the early days of the intense bombing of Germany there were reports of failures of German morale — of "sympathy flights" from cities that expected they were next on the list. But despite considerable evidence of continued conditions of this kind, credible neutral reports indicate the Germans are reviving their capacity for Durchhalting—for sticking it out.

Another phase of the practical problem of dividing the people from the regime is the monolithic concept of Naziism. From the very first Hitler has labored to weld people and party into a single mass—to inculcate the Nazi method of thought into the innermost fiber of German national life.

This was not only a matter of interior design. It was a basic tenent of Hitler's external policy. In one form or another he repeated continually the idea expressed at Hamburg in August, 1934: "that the sole representative of the political will within the nation shall be the National Socialist Party . . . (a form of organization which) secures to the German state both in the domestic and foreign sphere an indestructible stability."

Difficult Task

It may be doubted how fully this integration has been successful. Privations of war have undermined it. Defeats instead of promised victories have sapped the Nazi structure. The underground, those in concentration camps, do not share the Nazi idea. But the combination of mass ignorance of the basic issues in the war, which has been carefully nurtured throughout Germany, and the long-held German illusion that the Reich was tricked by Allied promises at the conclusion of the last war, combine to make appeal to the average German a difficult matter indeed.

It is this that may afford one explanation of the tactics that the Russians adopted about a year ago with the formation of their "Free German Committee." Its mainstays are captured German officers. It was interpreted as evidence that the Russians would not want to see the Prussian military caste disappear and that they were planning to build up a nucleus of a German army as a possible postwar ally.

Actually, the explanation may be somewhat different. It is entirely possible that the Russians—sensing that it now would be almost impossible to reach the thought of the "little German" and separate it from his Government—focused attention upon the one detachable element in the German equation. That was, and still is, the military clique, the generals who might be made to feel they had something to gain by a palace revolution.

But an even deeper question remains. If the German people are not to be separated from the Nazi Government—does this mean that an entire nation must be enslaved and that new generations must taste bitterness that is not of their own doing?

Answer Begins to Appear

The answer to this question is beginning to appear. It is that a distinction can, indeed, be made between the German people as a whole and the German as an individual.

The distinction has not yet been discussed widely, but it is beginning to be examined in some responsible quarters as a fundamental guide to the treatment of postwar Germany.

In application, it means that the German people as a whole can be made to expiate their offenses. It means that they can be called upon to bear at least a portion of the share of rebuilding what their nation has destroyed. But it means that a certain dignity of the individual spirit is recognized and that conditions must be established under which the individual who is not personally a criminal may live a decent life within the general restrictions under which his nation must work out its period of reconstruction.

Thus the widely discussed Russian idea of German work battalions to rebuild devastated Russia has an interesting application. It could not be carried on as a punitive affair. It could not be made into a Siberian slave gang, with its victims living under bestial conditions.

Individual Growth Possible

But it could be made possible under a form of rotating work conscription, just as military and labor conscription have been imposed in prewar Germany. Under this idea, the nation as a whole can be made to redeem its wrong—but the opportunity of the individual for growth and progress can be safeguarded.

With this goes a collateral problem. It is the line which the "re-education" of Germany must pursue. The present discussions jump an important gap—focusing almost entirely upon the need of political re-education.

But reports from neutral observers who have been currently in Germany indicate that individuals throughout the nation do not realize the enormity of the crime which their armed forces and Blackshirt guards have committed upon subject populations. The story is well, and accurately, known in the nations still served by a free press. But within Germany itself the persecution of the Jews is but partly understood, as is the story of the Czechs and Poles. But the vengeance that has been wreaked upon Greek, Yugoslav, and Norwegian is still a closed book to many Germans.

The task of opening his eyes to this portion of history may prove impossible to reconcile with "soft handling" of the German people. Humanitarian treatment of the individual German is clearly one of the irreducible minimums of a decent society. But the talks at Teheran imply that the responsibility of the German people as a whole for the growth of the Nezi regime, and its record of destruction, cannot be overlooked. Their "welcome" to the family of nations is made conditional upon a reform in attitude of mind.

Turks Laud Roosevelt

ANKARA, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt was lavishly praised Dec. 4 in an editorial of the official Turkish newspaper Ulus as a leader "inspired by the idealism of American humanitarianism."

Falih Rifki Atay, a Deputy and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly, wrote the leading editorial, which said:

"When we describe Roosevelt as a man who is regarded as the greatest of Americans experienced in international affairs and the greatest military leader in the history of the United States, our purpose is not to campaign for him with an eye on the elections. . . . If a peace based on a regime of free states is attained following this second world war, history will record better than the newspapers of today the immense importance of the part Roosevelt will have played."

Reported Inonu Conference At Cairo Has Berlin Worried

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Turkey's future role in the European war was the subject of anxious Axis speculation today following an assertion by a German news agency yesterday that Turkish President Ismet Inonu had conferred with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Cairo Saturday.

The conference, about which a communiqué is expected Wednesday or Thursday "after the return of the Turkish statesman," followed the history - making Iran conference of the chiefs of state of Britain and the United States with Russian Premier Stalin, the Nazi news agency Transocean said, quoting Ankara dispatches.

The Germans said that President Inonu was accompanied by Numan Menemencoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, and the General Secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. They asserted also that Emir Mansur, son of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, and Imir Fahad, nephew of the King, arrived in Cairo Saturday, presumably "to take part in some Cairo conference."

The German news agency DNB said no change in Turkish policy was expected as a result of the alleged conference, but the Nazi-controlled Vichy Radio, significantly perhaps, quoted Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, as saying on his arrival at Istanbul from Berlin that "Germany is anxious to continue its friendly collaboration with Turkey so that this country can be saved the horrors of war."

A Turkish declaration of war against the Axis, which would afford the Allies new air bases for operations in the Black Sea, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean, has been believed by some to be increasingly possible since Mr. Menemencoglu conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden after the Moscow Conference.

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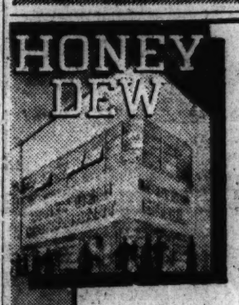

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Ickes to Allot Coal Supplies To Cities Where Most Needed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes Secretary of the Interior intends to allocate available coal supplies this winter to help offset what he terms "a fuel crisis unparalleled in the history of our country."

The program, drafted to meet the shortage caused by mine strikes, calls for allocation centers in about 65 cities to divert coal for "the critical needs."

The allocation plan was unfolded to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. Secretary Ickes asked for $3,550,000 to finance the program, and the full Committee approved a special $2,600,000 supplemental appropriation.

The Solid Fuels Administration, which Secretary Ickes heads, reported on the brighter side that bituminous coal production for the week ending Nov. 27 was 12,450,000 tons—the largest production during a Thanksgiving Week since 1926.

In a letter to the Senate Committee, Secretary Ickes said that October and early November strikes had cut coal production 10,000,000 tons on top of a production loss of 30,000,000 tons in earlier work stoppages.

Oil on Water

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6 (AP)—Representative Fred A. Hartley (R) of New Jersey, who heads an unofficial committee of congressmen from Atlantic seaboard states where there is an oil shortage, concluded his inspection of Florida's waterways with the conviction that they offered the "cheapest and quickest method of securing oil transportation to eastern states."

Oil Transport Increases But Supply Wanes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, says the petroleum transportation problem will be largely overcome by next spring, but that the trouble then will be a shortage in the domestic supply.

Secretary Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, said imports in greater volume than prewar days would have to be made because the home output will not meet requirements.

By spring, he said, petroleum transportation projects, including pipe lines, will be completed, providing for the east coast an overland capacity of about 1,625,000 barrels daily.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy PAW Administrator, said that the "Big Inch" pipe line is reaching capacity flow.

"In early 1941 pipe-line transportation of oil to the Eastern States amounted to about 42,000 barrels a day," he said. "Today, this underground flow exceeds 475,000 barrels a day; by spring the flow is scheduued to advance to about 700,000 barrels a day."

With the mounting pipe-line flow, Mr. Davies added, tank car shipments to the East have been reduced to less than 800,000 barrels daily. This permitted diversion of 8,000 tank cars to the Middle West and California runs.

Motortruck haulage of oil increased to a point where 25,000 tank cars could be transferred from short haul to long haul movement.

Inland waterway transportation has been boosted from 64,000 barrels daily in April, 1942, to 168,000 barrels.

Little Things That Count Go to Men in Fox Holes

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6 (AP)—The average American soldier is a peace-loving citizen, it would appear from a report of the Army Service Forces' Jersey City Quartermaster Depot.

Only 192 Military Police clubs per 10,000 soldiers have been issued, the Depot said in a report on the science of equipping servicemen.

Soldiers in fox holes are not going without the little things that count. Ration accessory packets containing razors, shaving cream, tooth paste or powder, soap, and other items are issued free to men in combat zones, the Depot announced.

These little waterproof packets cost the Army $22,000,000 last year.

Heroes of the Home Front

Winners of Honors in 4-H Club Work

The quintette is composed of these Texas boys (left to right) who won trips to the Congress at Chicago: Billie Sol Estes of Clyde, E. J. Harrison, Jr., of Cleburn, James Neal Hutchins of Estelline, R. C. Vest, Jr., of Midland, and Leon Bernsen of Violet. At the left are Emily E. McHattie of Newport, Minn., and Robert R. Maier of Marysville, Kan., champions in the Leadership Contest. At the right is Geneva S. Duhm of Black Creek, Wis., winner in girls' Achievement Contest.

National 4-H Club Congress Is Bright Side of Teen-Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you could have been at the National 4-H Club Congress here recently, been present when hundreds of teen-age farm boys and girls rose spontaneously to their feet and sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" chorus, and "Onward Christian Soldiers"—if you could have seen their faces, then glanced over the list of achievements that brought some of them national honors—well, you'd think it all augured pretty well for this country of ours tomorrow. Yes, and for all the world. It's going to be, you'd think, in pretty good hands.

The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" chorus ended a motion picture called "Soldiers of the Soil," a motion picture patterned to show the vital importance of farm work today. A country church congregation sang the old song at the close of the picture, and when it flickered off the screen, these farm boys and girls rose spontaneously. Their voices rang out, convincingly, "His truth goes marching on!"

A few minutes later, "Onward Christian Soldiers" was a part of exercises dedicating a service flag to farm boys and girls in the military services.

There was no juvenile delinquency problem here, among these rural young people. Instead, busy hands had piled up records in constructive achievements.

Among other winners, five Texas youths won national honors. The boy National Achievement winner, Billie Sol Estes, came from Clyde, Texas. Other Lone Star State winners had specialized in Victory Gardens, Dairy Products, Farm Safety, and Rural Electrification.

Just as a top sample of what these 4-H young people are doing, in his six years of club work Billie Sol Estes has earned $28,739. He began his farm career with a lamb named Old Merry. Later he turned to pigs, cattle, crops—and became a preferred customer at the village bank.

The Achievement girl champion was Geneva G. Duhm, of Black Creek, Wis. In seven years of 4-H work, she has canned 1,122 quarts of food, made 241 garments, raised 367 fowls. She took care of two acres of home garden and two dairy cows. On the side she found time to take part in numerous local 4-H Club demonstrations and judging contests.

An important 4-H objective is to prepare boys and girls for leadership in their communities. This means "extra-curricula" work, such as office holding in 4-H club groups—local, county, and state—and also in such groups as the Farm Bureau, the Grange, county fairs, Red Cross, church, and school.

National Leadership winners at the congress were Robert R. Mayer, of Marysville, Kan., and Emily E. McHattie, of Newport, Minn.

Airship Without Tail or Propeller Expected to Replace Today's Plane

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Today's planes have just about reached their speed limits and natural scientists now are striving to perfect an airship without tail or propeller which can streak through the air like a rocket.

A "flying wing" of this type may emerge from the laboratory stage "in the not too distant future," says Dr. H. L. Dryden of the U. S. Commerce Department.

The aerodynamics expert said three different groups, well financed, are working on the proposition and have found that the problem of distributing weight has been one of the big difficulties.

Jet propulsion—power provided by sharp gusts such as rockets produce—is the principle behind the propellerless plane.

Scientists the world over for many years have been seeking to apply the rocket or jet propulsion theories to aircraft. Research has been intensified by the war.

Much of the pioneer work is already done.

An Italian experimental plane powered this way is reported to have flown a considerable distance. Numerous patents involving the principle have been issued in the United States and in other countries.

"The propeller does very well in speeds up to, say, 400 to 500 miles per hour," said Dr. Dryden. "Beyond that range, difficulties may be expected. Ultimately we may look for the propellerless plane."

Shipping Space Puts Limit On Return of Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The War Department has reiterated in a memorandum that insufficient shipping space presents an "insurmountable obstacle" to any general program setting a time limit for duty of soldiers overseas or for providing that any fixed percentage be returned to this country.

The memorandum repeated previous assertions that the responsibility for deciding whether any individual should return, is entirely that of the commander in each overseas theater. Primary emphasis, the Department said, is placed upon rotating personnel from station to station within the theater in order to provide relief for those on duty at remote and small station as well as in severe climatic conditions.

"In determining the number of men returned to the United States," the Department said, "the overseas commander is governed by the amount of shipping which can be made available for this purpose. It is apparent that where distances are short, rotation can be made on a more liberal basis than when the distances are long."

Generally, officers and enlisted personnel returning to the United States are routed to certain reception stations, the selection of station being made on the basis of proximity to the individual's home. There the individual is classified in order to determine his new assignment and given approximately three weeks leave before he assumes his new duties.

"In view of the fact that all personnel of this type are experienced and battle-trained," the Department said, "every effort is being made to assign them to positions where their experience may be best utilized. As a general policy, men returning from overseas are assigned to training establishments in this country or to units not scheduled for imminent duty overseas."

Industrial Activity Rises

A four per cent rise in industrial activity in Massachusetts was recorded in October as against October of a year ago, according to the State Planning Board.

First Steps Taken in New York To Stop Renomination of Fish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 6—First steps to renew in the 1944 April primaries the fight against renomination of Representative Hamilton Fish, long Lower House incumbent from New York's twenty-sixth congressional district, were taken by a group of Republican leaders and county committee members from the district this week end, the same intra-party forces which unsuccessfully sought his defeat in the 1942 primary have organized the new effort under the chairmanship of Augustus W. Bennett, Newburgh lawyer, who contested Mr. Fish's renomination that year.

Selection of next year's opponent in the Republican primary awaits completion of organization details, Mr. Bennett said, adding that 80 per cent of those invited to the meeting had attended, most of them committee members from the four counties now comprising the district, where President Roosevelt also has his home.

Meanwhile Mr. Fish, who changed residence from Putnam to Orange County two years ago, had a two-to-one indorsement of the Orange County Republican Executive Committee as delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. The indorsement must be approved by the entire county committee, with State Senator Thomas C. Desmond the other name to the fore. Senator Desmond was twice delegate before Mr. Fish moved to Orange.

Representative Fish easily weathered his party primary fight last year, but was returned to Congress over strong Democratic-American Labor Party opposition by the smallest vote margin in his 22-year career as a member. Under attack throughout that campaign as the country's leading isolationist prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, he hailed his re-election as a repudiation of New Deal war policies by the President's home district.

Japanese Textbooks In Dutch and Malay

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Japanese in the Netherlands Indies are going to rewrite the schoolbooks to fit their propaganda aims, reports Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

An Aneta radio from Melbourne quoted this broadcast from the Japanese:

"Present editions in Dutch and Malay dialects contain improper stories aimed at checking the wholesome development of Indonesian children.

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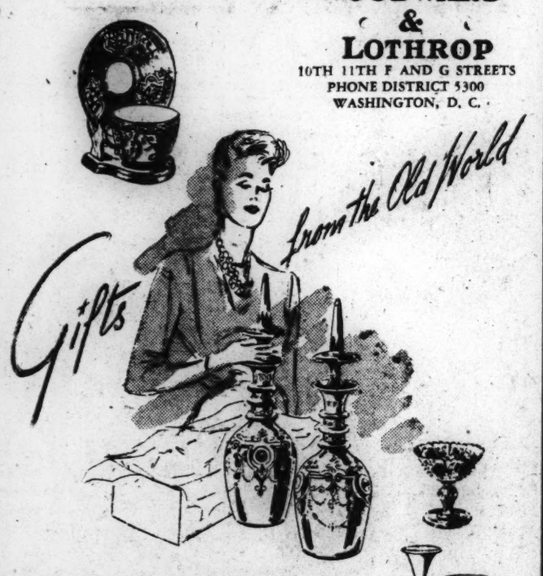

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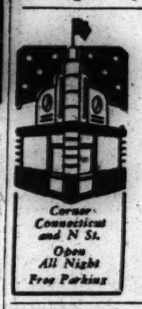
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Rotary Clubs to Build Postwar Job Pile

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Building up a work pile for demobilized service men and women, and war workers—jobs ready for them to set their hands to when the war ends—is the No. 1 project adopted by Rotary International for the coming year, No. 1, that is, after helping win the war itself.

Rotary's 5,200 clubs throughout the world are united in this job-finding project, and other service organizations are co-operating.

"In the United States, for example," says Paul B. McKee, chairman of the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World. "Rotary is working with the Committee for Economic Development of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Selective Service Board. It doesn't make any difference who gets the credit if the work is done well."

The "Work Pile" plan is just this—going out into the byways and searching out work that will need to be done when the war ends, work in factories, industries, but, most of all, work the "little fellow" will want done. "In other words, says Mr. McKee, "the chap who needs a new sign on his store, a new roof on his home, or a new chicken house on his farm. He's important because there are so many of him."

"Work Pile surveys will also disclose plans for local public works," Mr. McKee explains—"water system improvements, playgrounds, hospitals, and so on—with an indication of what they mean in terms of employment of former servicemen. The data will be sifted, correlated and consolidated, and when added to similar information from thousands of other communities, we shall have some very good news for the boys now fighting and sweating on the battle fronts of the world."

From Farm and Factory

"The objective," notes Philip Lovejoy, General Secretary of Rotary International, "is to get every businessman, every householder, every farmer, to help right now in formulating plans for providing employment for demobilized soldiers and war workers."

"If we don't plan now, while we are fighting, for the postwar world," declares Mr. Lovejoy—"if we're not ready to provide jobs the day the war is won—we'll lose the very thing we are fighting for."

And another reason for planning now, he states, is the effect of such a work pile plan as a morale builder. No man can do his best fighting in the fox holes, he points out, nor his best work in the shipyards, if he is worried or discouraged about the future.

Some industries have already worked out postwar employment plans. Jay C. Hormel, a member of the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World, and trustee of the Committee for Economic development, is one of these. His 4,000 packing company employees in Austin, Minn., receive a guaranteed annual wage, says Mr. Lovejoy, but Mr. Hormel takes his responsibility to his employees far beyond that. He has promised all his 1,100 employees in military service that they'll have jobs waiting for them when they are demobilized. And he's promised civilians who are now taking their places that they will have jobs for at least one year after the war.

Where will Mr. Hormel get the jobs? In his own plant. He has set up a planning committee in his organization, says Mr. Lovejoy, and it is their job to originate and carry through projects that will provide employment for all these after the war.

Informed Opinion

This Work Pile project of Rotary International is not quite the same as the work of its Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World, it is explained. For the past two years this latter committee has been making intensive studies of postwar problems. Rotary clubs throughout the world have also been studying the problems and arranging programs to develop an informed public opinion. This is a long-range program. It is to be continued. Energies are now being concentrated on the Work Pile program, however, as a safe and sure way of preventing any possible collapse of the long-range plans.

The best of long-range plans would fail, it is explained, if there should be a period of serious unemployment at the end of the war. The Work Pile, in other words, is to be the postwar shock absorber. It will bridge the unemployment gap following the war's end until war industries are reconverted to peacetime pursuits.

"And," says Mr. McKee, "an immense stock pile of jobs ready and waiting for the ex-servicemen is going to be the best answer we can possibly give to those who say that the sun has set on individual enterprise and effort. It hasn't."

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Texas Makes Its First Survey Of Public-School Segregation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 6 — For the first time Texas is undertaking through its State Department of Education a comprehensive survey to determine to what extent children of Latin-American descent are segregated in public schools.

The survey is being conducted by means of questionnaires sent from the Department of Education to 1,400 county and city superintendents. Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, estimates that an analysis of the questionnaires will be available about the first of next year.

The school survey is part of an over-all effort to remove grounds for complaint that persons of Latin-American extraction are discriminated against in Texas.

Gov. Coke R. Stevenson, a leader in the campaign to improve Latin-American relations, told Mexico City correspondents on a recent good-will trip to that country that segregation of Latin-American students is not a universal practice. In many instances, he declared, school districts are almost entirely populated by Latin Americans. In others, Latin-American citizens have requested establishment of schools convenient to them.

In sending out the questionnaire to local superintendents, Dr. Woods declared that the best schools always are located in districts where pupil populations have been analyzed.

Dr. Woods said efforts are being made to obtain comparable data about schools in other southwestern states. The survey, he said, will aid local communities in planning the most effective education programs.

The four-page questionnaire provides space for noting the age-grade distribution of students of Latin-American descent; for enrollment and average daily attendance by months; and for their average daily attendance by grades.

A census of scholastics of Latin-American descent, aged 6-17 inclusive, according to the total number of boys and girls in each district is requested. Another question concerns whether separate school buildings are maintained for Latin-American students and if so, for what grades.

"If children of Latin-American descent are housed in separate school buildings, what seem to be the conditions which warrant this administrative arrangement?" the school authorities are asked.

Similar questions concern whether Latin-American students not housed separately are grouped together for instruction, if so which ones and why.

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SPARS Mascot Sworn In

Associated Press

Barbara Lou Joins the Colors

Barbara Lou Erlichman, 5, is sworn in as official national mascot for the SPARS, women's auxiliary of the United States Coast Guard, at Coast Guard Public Relations Headquarters in New York by Lieut. (jg) Dorothy Beckwith of New York (left). Looking on are: Lieut. (jg) Mary C. Lynn (second from right) of Falls Church, Va., and Ensign Henrietta Baker (right) of Baltimore, Md.

Gibson Places Achieved Peace Before Choice of Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The greatest hope for a good peace and a decent world order lies in a planned and deliberate approach by well-considered methods, while the greatest danger lies in precipitate action in formation of peace organizations after the war, according to Hugh Gibson, formerly Ambassador to Belgium.

"Thus far most of the discussion in this country has revolved around the sort of world institution we are to have to keep the peace," Mr. Gibson recalled. "We feel this is putting the cart before the horse. The peace must be made before it can be kept even by the most perfect institution.

"It is, of course, the easy way, but we should be on our guard against the lazy course of setting up a council or league or federation and unloading on it the task of settling all the problems clamoring for solution after the war. That is the way we broke the back of the League of Nations."

Mr. Gibson spoke on a "Beyond Victory" program over Station WNYC here last night under the auspices of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The program will be heard in the Boston area over Station WORL tomorrow at 4:45 p. m.

Mr. Gibson said that in the opinion of himself and Herbert Hoover, with whom he collaborated in evolving his peace plan, a world institution should not be the first step in the program toward settling world conditions, but the last.

He advocated that the Great Powers be designated as Trustees of Peace to maintain order during the emergency period, perhaps of some years' duration immediately after the war; that an agreement be reached among the United Nations before the end of the war embodying the terms of a provisional peace which the trustees could impose on the defeated enemy, and that a transition period be provided for deliberate work on long-range problems.

"These three steps together—the appointment of Trustees, the formulation of a provisional peace and a transition period—would enable us to lay the foundations of real peace and make ready for the fourth step—the creation of a world organization to keep the peace," he added.

Airborne Division Used in Maneuvers

CAMP MACKALL, N. C., Dec. 6 (AP)—A complete airborne division will be used in maneuvers for the first time when the Airborne and Troop Carrier Commands conduct combined maneuvers in the Carolinas starting Dec. 6 and ending Dec. 10.

Movement of a division by transport aircraft and gliders, will be directed by Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Evans, commanding general of the first troop carrier command. Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, commanding general of the Airborne Command, will be the deputy director.

Combat teams operating in daylight and night landings by both parachute and glider will participate. The troops will be suplied by air, and a demonstration of evacuation of casualties by air will be given.

Secretary of Air In Cabinet Asked

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6 (AP)—Immediate establishment in the President's Cabinet of a Secretary of Air Commerce operating under clearly defined statutory provisions for "federal control of the navigable air," has been advocated by Frank A. Tichenor, Chairman of the Aeronautical Advisory Committee to the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Tichenor, who is also publisher of Aero Digest, told the National Aviation Training Association convention that aerial developments are a "new force likely to change our methods of living."

"Let us, in international flying, designate selected airports maintained by one nation to be used by citizens of favored nations on terms of fair use and rentals and regulations of traffic control, on the basis of fair reciprocity," Mr. Tichenor urged.

ODT Advises Check Before Bid on Trucks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation advises prospective purchasers of over-age Army trucks to consult ODT district offices before bidding on the equipment.

"Several cases have occurred where persons have purchased trucks and then found the proposed (trucking) services were of a nature that would not qualify them for allotments of motor fuel and mileage," ODT said.

If buyers check with ODT in advance, it was pointed out, district managers can give informal advice on whether or not certificates of war necessity, essential to the purchase of gasoline and tires, will be granted.

About 9,000 trucks were recently offered for sale by the Army.

Rickey Finds Out What 3 A. M. Is Like

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The door of the elevated station pushed open and a five-year-old boy, Rickey Sparling, clad in sleeper-type pajamas, strolled through with the air of a seasoned traveler. The time was 3 a. m. yesterday.

The station agent felt this was a bit irregular in view of the hour, so she summoned the police. Rickey glanced up. "O, hello," he said to the two officers who had arrived.

At the station house Sergt. Fred Myer sought to find out where Rickey lived. The Sergeant approached the question subtly: "Would you like a big ice cream cone, Sonny?" he asked jovially.

Rickey wrinkled his nose. "No," he said, "hot cocoa."

Finally the police found out his address, and took the boy home. His mother greeted him. "But Rickey," she asked, "why were you out so late?"

"Wanted to see what 3 a. m. looked like," he replied. "Grandpa says that's when Santa Claus comes."

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Navy Program Stresses War By Amphibians

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A formal report by the House Naval Affairs Committee on a new $5,000,000,000 fleet expansion bill underscored today the Navy's preparations for intensified amphibious warfare and invasions during and beyond 1944.

The huge authorization expenditure will call for acquisition of 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels—attack transports, escort aircraft carriers, attack cargo vessels, communications ships and tenders—plus 1,000,000 tons of landing craft.

The new measure would bring the total of authorized construction of auxiliary vessels and landing craft since May, 1941, to more than 7,000,000 tons. This in addition to millions of tons built into fighting ships.

The principal sources from which the Navy expects to obtain the 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels provided by the bill include: 250,000 tons, already in existence, from the Army; 500,000 tons, now being built by the Maritime Commission, for the Navy's account; 1,250,000, to be built by the Maritime Commission, for the Navy, and 500,000 tons, which the Navy will build or purchase itself.

Typographers in Utah Conclude 10-Day Strike

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 6 (AP)—Typographers returned to work at the Salt Lake Tribune and Telegram last night, ending a 10-day strike.

A joint statement signed by L. E. Hubka, President of the Salt Lake Typographical Union, and A. L. Fish, General Manager of the two newspapers, said that "negotiations which were discontinued prior to the time the strike was called on Nov. 25 were immediately continued, and it is hoped that an early agreement will be reached."

The National War Labor Board said the strike followed a disagreement over wages and vacation schedules and also involved authority of a foreman to discharge an employee.

Georgia Governor Sees South Nearing Record Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Southern United States is approaching an era of prosperity unprecedented since the War Between the States, in the opinion of Gov. Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, who bases his view on the fact that "the South can support that type of agrarian-industrial economy that will be necessary if America is to prosper."

"There will be an inevitable decentralization of industry after the war, especially if the United States hopes to engage in world trade," Governor Arnall told the New York Southern Society at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. "It will not be economical for ships to pass the fine harbors of Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Wilmington, and Charleston on their way to and from South America, our most logical source of raw materials not produced here and our greatest potential consumer market."

Governor Arnall saw productive employment for the American people "the primary problem" after the war, holding that "only with our hands can we make a nation free from want."

"Platitudes, directives, resolutions and phrase-making cannot accomplish it," he declared. "We can and we must make it possible for every American to earn a decent living by his own efforts."

The Annual Award of the New York Southern Society was made at the dinner to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who was described by Governor Arnall as a "part-time Georgian." It was accepted on behalf of the wife of China's leader by Liu Chieh, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

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The Home Forum

"God marches with me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY young men entering the Army may begin basic training with the idea that there is something fearful ahead of them. Perhaps their parents at home are uneasy and worried until they hear that their sons have stood up well through this period. There is a message in the Bible that can be of great help to all who fear that physical endurance will not be sufficient under such circumstances. There we read (Isaiah 40:29, 31): "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read (p. 385), "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself." Basic training is designed to prepare the soldier for duties ahead, to forestall suffering, and to save lives. An understanding of God equips him with an armor that fear and resentment cannot penetrate.

One young man wrote home to his parents that when he started on a long march requiring endurance he said to himself, "God marches with me." The thought of God's presence with him gave him a sense of supporting companionship, of renewed strength and vitality. He endeavored to overcome fear of fatigue and to know that God marched with all the men in his company.

This young man had attended a Christian Science Sunday School from a very early age, but for a while previous to entering the Army he had allowed himself to drift in his thinking and had seemed to forget that his strength was a spiritual energy and not something derived from matter. He had forgotten also that God was his nearest and dearest companion.

But when he went into the Army and lost contact with his old friends and his home, he was assailed with loneliness and homesickness to such an extent that he was driven to remember some of the truths he had learned at Sunday school, such as that man is never alone or homeless, that God, being omnipresent, is always with him. He was comforted by the thought that the words of Christ Jesus (John 16:32) applied to him also: "I am not alone, because the Father is with me."

He realized also that if one lives in consciousness he must live in divine Mind, which produces all right thinking, and so he could always be in his "own home" where his beloved Parent, his Father-Mother God, was forever present with him. Never could he be "away from home" except when his thoughts strayed into paths of fear, sin, or death. His letters to those at home became more cheerful and helped them also to know more convincingly that all who feel God's presence as a reality are united. No separation can be real if there is but one Mind and all are dwelling in that "secret place of the most High."

The man undergoing training for the Army is really preparing to help win for all peoples the priceless privileges of freedom. His sacrifices and those of his comrades are helping to win the war for Principle. The object of his training is to make him alert, strong, self-reliant, and dependable. Without realizing it, perhaps, he may have neglected opportunities during his high school or college years, but now opportunity is offered for service in a great cause. When he re-enters private life after the war is over, if he is wise he will remember that God still marches with him. All things work together for good if one is alert to see the opportunity for good as always present.

On page 218 of Science and Health the author says, "The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness." To remind oneself that Truth is God and that God is omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent — all-powerful, all-knowing, and ever present — and that man is made in His image and likeness, is to find rest from the noisy, ever-changing, sometimes threatening world around us. Whatever may lie ahead of us in human experience, these ideas of Truth will never change, for they are eternal. God ever marches with us.

By Courtesy of the Old Print Shop, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PITTSFORD ON THE ERIE CANAL, 1837": *A Painting by George Harvey*

GEORGE HARVEY liked to be known as the painter of "atmospheric landscapes of North America." The words are his own. He was, in fact, enterprising in publicizing his own painting and his adopted country, America. Not a great deal has been known about him until the present time, except that he flourished and painted between the years 1820 and 1850. He came to New York from his native England and spent some two years "in the remote wilds of the New World, hunting and trapping, scribbling poetry and prose, drawing and sketching," going, we are told, as far west and north as Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. Harvey, after his early "explorations," settled in Boston, where he is said to have painted some four hundred miniatures.

After this productive period, however, he built himself a home on the Hudson and began the painting of his "atmospheric landscapes" of America, with the express purpose of taking them back to England to further interest in the comparatively unknown aspects of America. He hoped eventually to publish them with text and even to have the aid of Washington Irving. This high purpose never materialized, but George Harvey did lecture at the Royal Institute in London on life in this country. Evidently there was ample curiosity concerning America in the period around 1850, for he was said to have lectured throughout England to over half a million listeners.

There is no doubt that he was an artist, as this particularly fine little canal scene, painted on a mahogany panel, proves. It has a great clarity in its treatment of sky and space, a delicacy of feeling and composition that is extremely pleasing. Among other canvases of the same period, in an exhibition entitled "Honest American Painting" recently shown in New York, it stands out as a little gem. "Pittsford on the Erie Canal" is a humble scene typical of earlier days in this country, showing a narrow waterway, with its horse-drawn canal boat, and the surrounding countryside: but it has, as well, a poetic quality and quiet luminosity.

B. T.

One a Month

TAKING EVERYTHING into consideration, I am not sure that they are worth it. One a week was bad enough, but one a month is a terrific responsibility. Suppose you forgot to get it; suppose something happened to it on the way home from the shop; or suppose you didn't boil it, or poach it, or scramble it properly. Suppose, when you came to eat it, it was bad.

And yet, if it was suddenly announced by the Ministry of Food one morning that the monthly egg had been stopped, what consternation it would cause in millions of homes throughout the country.

The other day, I went for my weekly ration of groceries. There were no cereals to be had, but my favorite biscuits had unexpectedly put in an appearance. We hadn't seen any of them for weeks. With a sense of triumph, I watched them being weighed. The pot of plum jam was taken down from the shelf, followed by the usual piece of margarine and the still smaller piece of butter. How precious is that humble portion; how we question whether to eat it with jam on our bread and be altogether reckless, or to spread it generously and get the full flavor! Bacon? Yes, two slices and a half, and the usual packet of sugar. And then—could it be true? Had the moment really come round again? The assistant leaned forward and, in a low voice, proclaimed that I was due one egg.

The fact that I hadn't even asked for it made the whole thing so wonderful. I watched it arrive from some secret spot, hidden from the eyes of the world, and saw it placed openly before me. A perfect egg, large and shapely; and, above all, mine.

I didn't say anything. On such occasions, one seldom does. It adds to the pleasure to accept great things in calm silence. It gives one a sense of self-possession and restraint which is pleasurable. I didn't even pick it up until all the other rations were in my shopping-bag; and then I took it in my hand with as little concern as if I had been collecting eggs from hen coops all day, and carried it home boldly for everyone to see. Others were doing the same. You simply have to carry your one-a-month egg unwrapped in your hand, not only for safety's sake but because of the triumphant sense it gives you.

And then comes the question what to do with it, or whether to do anything at all. It looks so marvelous on the larder shelf. Every time you open the larder door, you see an egg lying there; something of the happy, careless, prewar days comes back, and you pretend that all you have to do is to go to the grocer and get as many eggs as you please—New Laid Eggs, Fresh Eggs, Cooking Eggs, whatever you feel like.

"What are you going to do with yours?" I asked my friend.

"Boil it for Sunday's breakfast," she replied. "Or perhaps I shall poach it for supper—poached egg on a piece of buttered toast, you know."

I knew well enough, but even the thought of a perfect poached egg didn't quite satisfy me.

And that is where the trouble comes in. The thing is so momentous. You can't crack the one egg you get without a thought, or slip it into a pan of boiling water without questioning whether there may not be some better way, some more romantic and far-reaching way of dealing with it. That is why I wonder if the privilege granted by the Government is the complete blessing it claims to be, or whether it only adds to the burdens of the war.

Meanwhile, my egg is still reposing on the larder shelf. It gives me such a sense of affluence, each time I see it, that I am not at all sure I won't keep it there.

D. A. L.

A Seventeenth-Century Mission to Sweden

IN THE BIOGRAPHIES of Queen Christina of Sweden one comes occasionally on allusions to that unique book, "A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in the Years 1653 and 1654," by Bulstrode Whitelocke. The chapters in it which tell of Whitelocke's journey from London to Upsala, and of his dealings there with the young Queen, are of extraordinary interest. . . . There would be no lack of vivacity and variety in the successive scenes: the embarking of an ambassador and his suite, a hundred persons in all, with his coaches and carriages and horses and impedimenta of every description, on the six vessels—two of them armed frigates—placed at his disposal; the buffeting about of the picturesque old-world fleet upon the stormy waters of the North Sea; the arrival at Gothenburg; the long over-land progress of the cavalcade across snow-bound Sweden, with a score of vivid glimpses into the life of the country; and then all the pageant-like ceremonies of the Upsala Court. . . .

We need not trouble ourselves with what happened at Gothenburg, where Whitelocke and his suite arrived at last, and where they had to stay until the end of the month, making preparations for the long and wearisome journey to Upsala.

On 30th November the great cavalcade was set in motion. The Ambassador thus begins his account of the day's proceedings:

"Early in the morning were come to Whitelocke's door a hundred wagons out of the country; they were with four wheels, very small, and drawn by one horse apiece, or by two beasts or cows abreast. They will not hold above one large trunk, or two small ones, in a wagon; they drive slowly, and the more slowly because many of the wagoners be women."

The quartermaster, cooks and butlers were sent on ahead to make provision at the village at which they would all spend the night.

"Whitelocke mounted upon his best horse, of excellent shape and mettle; he had a rich saddle and pistols, himself habited in plain grey English cloth; his other horse, being also very beautiful and with a rich saddle and pistols, was led leer; the rest of his English horses, besides those which the grooms rode, were mounted by his gentlemen, as many as there were horses for. . . . After the horsemen came Whitelocke's traveling-coach, being of blue velvet, with blue silk and silver fringe and richly gilded; it would hold eight persons, and was drawn by six bay English horses, of a good size for travel and very handsome. . . .

"Last of all came the best coach of crimson velvet, very richly embroidered with silk and gilded, which cost about £400; it was large enough to hold ten persons. It was drawn by six black English horses, large and very handsome . . . : this coach he ordered to be drawn empty. With the coaches went the grooms which did not wait on Whitelocke's person, and his lacqueys went by his horse's side." . . .

At last, on 20th December, the Ambassador and his long-suffering companions were in sight of their goal. Whitelocke's detailed description is so characteristic and so interesting that I am reluctant to condense it. He was to have some trouble with the too ceremonious "Master of Ceremonies" before he succeeded in making that gentleman "keep his place":

"About an English mile before they came to Upsal, two senators, Messieurs Tobe and Vanderlin, brother to the master of ceremonies, and much company, with them, were come forth of their coaches, and stood by the highway to meet Whitelocke, who, before he came near them, alighted from his coach; and, after salutations, Vanderlin the senator told Whitelocke, and spoke in Swedish, which was interpreted in Latin, that the Queen had sent them to meet him on the way . . . that she had sent her coaches to transport him to Upsal and desired to receive him with all honour."

Whitelocke answered suitably in English, which was interpreted also into Latin, and then, at Senator Vanderlin's request, entered the Queen's *carrosse de corps*, the two Senators and the Master of Ceremonies taking their seats in it also. The coach, we read, "was of green velvet inside and outside, richly laced with broad silver laces, and fringed; the harness studded and gilded. Six handsome white horses drew it and about twenty of the Queen's lacqueys in trunk-hose of yellow, laced with blue and yellow lace, attended it": . . .

Thus the Ambassador was brought into Upsala, "multitudes of people by the way and in the town spectators of his entry; and through the town they brought him to the market-place, to a fair brick house provided and furnished by the Queen for his entertainment: none besides the Queen's castle a fairer house than this was."—From "A Wayfarer in Sweden," by FREDERIC WHYTE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

Change

Between the shadow and the sun
Enchanting vistas meet the eye:
Trees that glitter, brooks that run,
Tiny bird-shapes in the sky.

Yellow is the leaf that falls.
Purple is the slender vine.
All this sunlit scene recalls
Time's inscrutable design.

In the silence of the shadow
Softly autumn slips from sight;
And the grass tops in the meadow
Move and flicker, flecked with light.

Over all this changing scene
Undulating clouds appear.
Shadow claims the last of green.
Everywhere time's sound draws near.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Here's the Way to Write a Play

WHO HELPED ME most in the theatre? I'm not certain. Here's what Dion Boucicault said to me. He was nearing the end of his career then—a little grizzled man with a stubby white mustache, and a delicate, nicely-shaded brogue. I won't attempt to reproduce it.

He said to me one day: "You want to write plays?"

I said: "Yes, Mr. Boucicault, I do."

He looked at me with a funny little twisted smile and said: "Why don't you?"

The only answer to this was the admission that I didn't know how. He laughed a good deal at this.

"Almost no one does know how," he said. Then he went on: "Here's the way to do it. Never disappoint your audience. Now remember that. Keep it in mind all the time. When you start your play, let your audience be fond of your lovers and then throw an obstacle in their path and separate them, and for your great big finish, let them come together and be happy ever afterwards. I expect we all love that finish, because in real life it so seldom happens. And there's another trick for you, my boy. Make the things that so seldom happen in real life inevitable in the theatre. Let them know exactly where you're going, but never tell them the road you're going to take. Your destination is Philadelphia, and your audience, if you're a smart playwright, is traveling with your hero and your heroine, and it says to itself: 'Now there's a funny thing. We're going to Philadelphia and here the boy is lost on a desert isle in the Pacific Ocean, and Mary, that's the girl, is about to be married in Westminster Abbey to the Earl of —,' well, never mind what he's Earl of—, the audience says to itself, 'How is this boy going to get that girl in Philadelphia?' But when he does find her in Philadelphia, everybody's happy.

"Now take your people. Make them as real as you can and as amusing as you can and as witty as you can. People won't come to a theatre to see folks they don't like."

"Would you pay $3.50 to spend an evening with five people you didn't like?" said George M. Cohan some thirty years after this.

"That's the reason I didn't produce that play. I didn't like anybody in it."

"I don't like it," said Sam Goldwyn. "It has a sad ending."

They all seem to think the same thing, don't they? . . .

"And now," said Mr. Boucicault with a gentle hand on my shoulder, coaxing me toward the door, "I've told you all there is to know about writing plays. Don't forget any of it."

As a matter of fact, he had told me nearly all there was to know, and when I do remember it I get along fairly well. And when I don't remember it I'm in trouble.—From "The Fun I've Had," by BAYARD VEILLER. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

On the Watch for an Unexpected Bird

IN COMPARING his own first records of local birds with those of others that have already been published, the beginner invariably reaches a very curious position. From his reading and his local list, he ceases to worry about species that occur only in the distant tropics or in other far-off regions. Not infrequently, however, he is startled to find birds that are supposed to be fairly rare in his own locality. . . .

So little is yet known about this subject that no one can predict which species is next destined for some curious change in status. . . .

Our knowledge of these changes must inevitably rest on the careful counting of all bird life encountered. Both the scientist and the conservationist look to the bird student for this information. . . . If it cannot be published, it should, I think, be finally filed in some central library, like that of the Wilson Ornithological Club at the University of Michigan. A half century later the careful counts may be of extreme interest.

The changes of bird life in such a period remind me of Courtenay Brandreth's story of Dr. A. K. Fisher, a famed ornithologist of the old United States Biological Survey. Some years ago, Dr. Fisher visited his boyhood birding haunts at Ossining, New York. He had been gone for nearly half a century. Even the name of the town had changed (from Sing Sing). English sparrows were now everywhere. As he walked along with Mr. Brandreth, the returning native noticed hordes of starlings flying overhead. Pests like these were entirely absent in the good old days. Dr. Fisher's feeling of wretchedness mounted. Suddenly a series of raucous screeches emanated from a near-by tree. The two men turned—and a frightened parrot emerged from the foliage. This, says Mr. Brandreth, was more than Dr. Fisher could stand. "Courtenay," he cried with dismay, "what in heaven's name is this country coming to!"—From "A Guide to Bird Watching," by JOSEPH J. HICKEY. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Paris Had Also the Concierge

LONDON MAY BE in darkness for most of the winter and be rained upon by soot all the year round; but at any rate the Londoner is master in his own house or flat and not the cringing victim of a concierge, as every Parisian is. That is something to remember and be thankful for. Paris has an atmosphere, and a climate, and good food, and attentive waiters, and a cab to every six yards of the kerb, and no petty licensing tyrannies, and the Champs-Elysées, and an immunity from lurid newspaper posters, and good coffee, and the Winged Victory, and Mona Lisa; but it also has the concierge. At the entrance to every house is this inquisitive censorious janitor—a blend in human shape of Cerberus and the Recording Angel. The concierge knows the time you go out and (more serious) the time you come in; what letters and parcels you receive; what visitors, and how long they stay. The concierge knows how much rent you pay and what you eat and drink. And the worst of it is that since the concierge keeps the door and dominates the house you must put a good face on it or you will lose very heavily. Scowl at the concierge and your life will become a harassment: letters will be lost; parcels will be delayed; visitors will be told you are not at home; a thousand little vexations will occur. The concierge in short is a rod which, you will observe, it is well to kiss. . . .

One always used to think that the English were the most willing endurers of impositions and monopolies; but I have come to the conclusion that a people that can continue to burp French matches, and use French ink and blotting paper, bend before the concierge, and suffer the claque and the French theatre attendant must be even weaker.—From "A Wanderer in Paris," E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

What Peace Is Theirs

What peace, what peace
Is theirs who need
No spoken word—
No measured deed

The quick to know—
The swift to bring
Substance of cheer
To neighbor's woe.

What peace is theirs—
The unfaltering meek—
Who straightway go,
Who steadfast speak.

E. S. L.

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

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Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

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Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life and Love" (Miscellany, 553). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 553). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1943

Nazi Conquests Put Exhausting Drain on Army and Labor Resources

Allies Survey Profit and Loss Of Wehrmacht

Third draft of labor in 18 months — Men of 50 to 60 called up for active service.

By Ernest Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The declaration of Teheran—pledging the unequivocal defeat of Germany by land, sea, and air—has been made by the military chiefs of the United Nations in full understanding of both the resources and the weaknesses of the German Wehrmacht.

Prime Minister Churchill recently estimated the German strength at 400 divisions, including satellite troops. Labor is controlled almost to a man. Three "total mobilizations" have been staged in 18 months. The first was in the spring of last year. Its primary goal was to increase the labor forces.

March and April of this year saw the second drive whose aim, as announced by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, was to provide soldiers and weapons for a new summer offensive in Russia. And now, less than six months after the collapse of that summer offensive, the German authorities are again searching for new soldiers and new workers.

With the normal reserves virtually exhausted, the German leaders have little choice but to resort to "substitutes," or to emergency measures bound to prove extremely harmful to the German economy.

Age Limit Raised

Foremost among the substitutes are the raising of the age limit for military service, the employment of disabled soldiers, the induction of youngsters for police and semi-military duties and the growing exploitation of woman power. Most harmful of the emergency measures is the elimination of what the German Government calls "non-essential production."

Men between the ages of 50 and 60 years have been called up for active service. They are being used not only for guard or clerical duties, but also for combat duty, according to AP dispatches from Swedish correspondents in Berlin. "Every man who can carry a weapon must perform military service," cabled the correspondent of the Dagen Nyheter to his Stockholm newspaper.

German underground sources disclosed recently that the higher age groups of the Hitler Youth, boys 16 and 17 years old, are found in increasing number among the police forces in the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia.

Other reports tell of a similar, sudden "rejuvenation" of the guards in the prisoner-of-war camps in Eastern Poland. Already since last summer have youngsters manned anti-aircraft defenses in German cities. Several months ago, one of the clandestine radio stations asserted that this fact was responsible for the relatively low losses of the RAF.

Greater Use of Women

Lately, it was disclosed that women, too, were being used in considerable strength in the anti-aircraft defenses. Advices from Berlin spoke of 60,000 women, part of which worked at the sound detectors, searchlights, and telephones, but part of which had to work as munitions carriers.

The Government has tried every means, short of compulsion, to enroll more women in industrial work. Up to now the response has been far from gratifying. Reichsmarshal Herman Göring's newspaper, the Essener Nationalzeitung, complained in its issue of Nov. 5 that "in comparison to other countries the number of German woman workers is very small.

"Arbeitsmaiden" (girl workers) numbering 226,000 have been inducted since the beginning of this year and have, as one of the Nazi leaders boasted recently, released an equal number of able-bodied men for military service. The "Arbeitsmaiden" are a female counterpart of the Organization Todt. Like the members of that organization, the girls live in barracks, are subjected to military discipline and are working in groups on military defense projects.

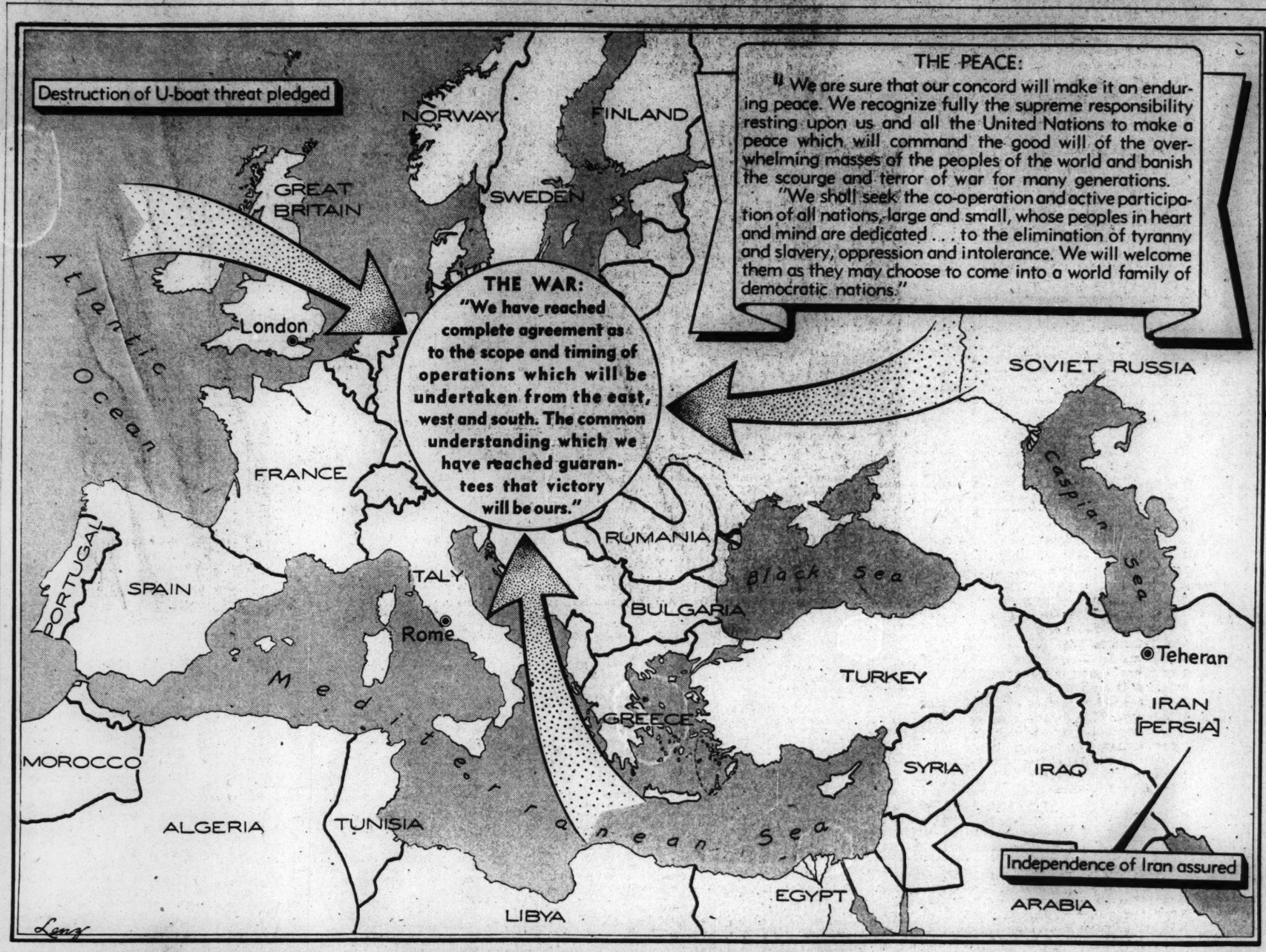
Rejected Lists Searched

By these and similar devices, Germany may be able to free another 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men from their jobs in offices, stores, and factories and put them into the Army. Yet most of these new soldiers had originally either been rejected by the Army because of physical unfitness, or they had been deferred as "essential and irreplaceable war workers."

In 1918 Quartermaster-General Erich Ludendorff considered the war lost when his statistics disclosed a monthly deficit of 70,000. Since last July, German casualties in the Eastern Front alone have amounted to a daily average of about 6,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Losses in Italy, and the Balkans, and among the Luftwaffe and the personnel of the antiaircraft defenses may well have raised this figure by another 1,000 men a day.

The total loss of, conservatively estimated, 1,000,000 men within five months exceeds by 2½ times the number of recruits accruing yearly to the Wehrmacht.

The present monthly deficit of the German Army must therefore be in the neighborhood of 50,000 men, or pretty close to what it was in 1918.


Destruction of U-boat threat pledged
GREAT BRITAIN
NORWAY
FINLAND
SWEDEN
London
Atlantic Ocean
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ITALY
Rome
Mediterranean Sea
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
THE WAR:
"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have reached guarantees that victory will be ours."
THE PEACE:
"We are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.
"We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated . . . to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations."
SOVIET RUSSIA
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
TURKEY
GREECE
Teheran
IRAN [PERSIA]
SYRIA
IRAQ
ARABIA
Independence of Iran assured
Lenz

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Shape of Things to Come: A Preview From Teheran

This special-purpose map of Europe brings into sharp focus the important decisions regarding the war and the peace made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin in their history-making four-day conference at Teheran, Iran. The pledges made in the War and Peace boxes are actual quotations from the official communiqué summing up the conference's accomplishments. The arrows illustrate how the Allies plan to knock Germany out of the war with simultaneous blows from the east, south, and the west.

Pattern Set In Russia For Hitler Defeat

German action hampered by need of retaining huge armies to hold off Soviet advances.

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany has been beaten by its own conquests. It could only have hoped to forge a weapon against blows which have been prepared for it by the Allied Teheran conference if it today were off Russian soil and in a position to attempt some separate settlement with Moscow.

It is in no such position because its war machine had overrun 700,000 square miles of Russia, and to disappear intact from so vast an area has proved to be a military impossibility.

Germany so long as it remains in the war, must stand and fight in Russia, whether it would or no. This for several reasons.

After a round 12 months of retreat, its armies still are sprawling over 155,000 square miles of Russia proper, with the millions of inhabitants of the region in a state of exasperation. Moreover, the disposition of troops at the moment is so unfavorable that further fighting is necessary to work out even a good temporary strategic position.

Marshes Increase Peril

For 150 miles above Kiev, in the middle of the line, German armies have come up against the marsh region of the Dnieper and Pripet, which breaks the direct supply connections between Field Marshal Gunther Von Kluge in the north and Field Marshal Fritz Erich Von Mannstein in the south. In a week or two these marshes will be frozen and will become the hunting ground of hordes of well-trained guerrillas.

Another effect of winter will be the freezing of German mechanized divisions, which have supplied the overworked mobile reserves for stopping the Russian advance at the Kiev and Krivoi Rog salients. As these divisions lose their usefulness, the masses of Russian cavalry will come into their own over the bounding spaces of the frozen marsh.

The Germans, therefore, have massed their reserves in a desperate effort to push the line back into Russia toward Kiev and away from the marshes before severe winter sets in.

They must do this not only because of the danger of the marshes in the rear, but also because of the more alarming danger in front.

Defense Line Needed

If the Russians have reserves to throw into a mid-winter campaign—the winter in both 1941 and 1942 has been Russia's main campaigning season—then the Germans must attempt to work out the best possible line for defense. The present state of the line is in the highest degree vulnerable.

The Russians have pushed forward in a 150-mile salient west of Kiev, in which the Red Army has succeeded in broadening the base to some 300 miles. The Russians have, therefore, the strongest possible position. They can pour reserves into this broad salient, drive the southern German forces toward Rumania and the northern end of the Wehrmacht toward Poland.

The Germans have driven back the Russians at Zhitomir, Korosten, and other points on the nose of the salient. They will have to push back more than that to gain any real advantage.

Falsity of Isolation Stressed by Atherton

By the Associated Press

Quebec, Dec. 6

Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, said today that "these two world wars have established forever the falsity of any attempt by any nation to live a selfish, isolated existence."

"In international affairs there is no such thing as building your own barn," he declared in an address prepared for delivery to the Canadian Club. "Our perils are mutual, our responsibilities are mutual in this modern world, and our peace must be mutual."

Stalin Presented Sword in Colorful Ceremony; Churchill Birthday Dinner Is Feast of Good Will

By Lloyd Stratton

President of the Associated Press (British), Ltd.

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 6 — The story of the meeting between President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill which will last the longest probably will be the story told in pictures.

Nearly every significant feature of the meeting and its personalities were photographed. But to me the most outstanding and graphically colorful ceremonies of all were those held today in the Russian Embassy shortly before the termination of the conference. Gathered there was the greatest concentration of global power ever assembled under the same roof.

First came the impressive presentation of a Stalingrad Sword.

The sparkling crimson sheathed sword lay across a table made especially for the occasion and placed in the center of a 50 by 75-foot room used for all the conferences.

The Stalingrad Sword was wrought in London by Tom Beasley, a veteran artisan who has made all the ceremonial swords in Britain for several decades. It was inscribed to the Soviet heroes who defended the city.

In filed 16 British soldiers, specially chosen from the Buff Regiment, who lined up in front of the fireplaces. They were followed by an honor guard of 22 Russian officers, who marched and took their places in a double line before the windows. Each was armed with a tommy-gun and wore black boots, blue breeches, olive drab tunics with red shoulder boards and black visored caps circled by red bands and with a gold star in front.

The highest military figures of this war and the diplomats grouped themselves around the room with Mr. Roosevelt quietly taking a seat in the southwest corner where the photographers also congregated. Suddenly Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, entered, walked to the table, surveyed the scene and departed.

Then came Mr. Stalin, appearing noiselessly and clad in a plain khaki beige uniform with gold starred epaulets. He was wearing a single decoration, the order of Lenin.

A few seconds later Mr. Churchill walked in wearing the uniform of an RAF Commodore.

A 22-piece Russian Army band, at a signal sounding like "brrrnsk," played the "Internationale" and "God Save the King" while Mr. Churchill stood to salute, Mr. Stalin with right arm raised and hand half-clenched.

A British officer picked up and held the sword rigidly before him while Mr. Churchill spoke on behalf of the King about the "steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad."

Mr. Stalin replied with a low-voiced expression of appreciation.

Mr. Stalin took the sword from Mr. Churchill's out-stretched hands, kissed the naked blade and handed it to Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov. A Russian officer, using the arm-swinging, stiff-legged Soviet ceremonial march, took the symbol from Mr. Voroshilov, wheeled and with snap and precision marched from the room. Mr. Voroshilov later brought back the sword to show it to Mr. Roosevelt and the others.

The President wore a natty pale green soft-collared shirt, blue suit and tie. While photographers worked, the President remarked to Mr. Churchill: "A nice view."

One of the few army photographers to have a word with Mr. Stalin was Lieut. Cass Karas, who speaks Russian.

Stalin Hails U. S. Output

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin solemnly got to his feet one night at a dinner attended by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

He looked soberly about him at the assembled military and diplomatic leaders of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia and lifted his glass to American war production.

"Without American production, the United Nations could never have won the war," the Soviet leader was reported to have declared.

The response to Mr. Stalin's unexpected gesture was terrific.

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin matched eloquence on the night of Nov. 30 in a display of common admiration as the British Prime Minister, at an enthusiastic birthday dinner eased into his 70th year.

Premier Stalin, who set the key to the evening's atmosphere, breezed into the British Legation talking freely through an interpreter to the assembled guests, removed his great coat and felicitated friend Churchill.

The dinner-jacketed Churchill, a ubiquitous, ebullient host, shepherded his guests in to dinner in the Victorian setting of the Legation dining room. The guests sat down around the long mahogany table under the stern gaze of Queen Victoria who looked down from one wall. From the other wall there looked down the sympathetic countenance of Edward VII.

Prime Minister Churchill's WAAF daughter, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, the only woman present, served as hostess.

Capt. Randolph Churchill also was present, as were Mr. Roosevelt's son Elliott, and his son-in-law, Maj. John Boettiger, and Mr. Hopkins' son, Robert, who is a "G. I." and is making a motion picture record of the President's trip.

The menu consisted of Persian soup, boiled salmon and trout from the Caspian Sea, Turkey ice called "Persian Lantern," and cheese souffle. This was followed by a small birthday cake on which there were 69 candles crowded over the "V" sign marked in the white icing.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Churchill announced he was going to follow the Russian custom of toasts, and formal toasts were drunk to King George VI of England, President Michael Kalinin of Russia, and President Roosevelt. These were the first of the long evening.

Compliments All Around

Mr. Churchill toasted Mr. Roosevelt twice—once as Roosevelt the President and once as Roosevelt the man. Then he toasted "Stalin the Great." Mr. Stalin replied with toasts to "my fighting friend Churchill" and to "my fighting friend Roosevelt." Roosevelt replied to both with appropriate words.

Mr. Churchill, who had begun perhaps the happiest birthday of his life by receiving greetings from his wife and others, took one last look at his presents before retiring. Two of them had occupied honor places on the dinner table. One from Mr. Harriman was a piece of beautiful old Persian hand-printed silk with a card disclosing it came from "Averell."

The other gift was from the President of the United States—a blue and white Persian bowl of the thirteenth century—referred to by an exacting connoisseur as a "fair antique." The President's card was inscribed:

"For Winston Spencer Churchill on his 69th birthday at Teheran, Iran, Nov. 30, 1943, with my affection, and may we be together for many years."

Conference Table Special Rush Job

By the Associated Press

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 6

The conference table at which President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill and their military leaders reached final agreements here was a rush job.

The huge, beautifully fashioned piece was made by a master Persian craftsman especially for the occasion. He lavished so much care on the preliminary details that he fell behind schedule and had to work night and day to finish it in time.

Roosevelt Gave First Report to U. S. Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Dec. 6 — President Roosevelt's first enthusiastic report on the decisions reached at Teheran, Iran, was given to American soldiers at Camp Amirabad near Teheran when he declared the United States, Britain, and Russia had made "great progress" in planning for permanent world peace after the war. At the same time, he declared the three nations had made substantial progress in the matter of coordinating their military plans for winning the war.

The President's surprise appearance occurred on Dec. 2, when he rode a jeep through morning mists and spoke to the men through a tiny portable microphone furnished by the Signal Corps.

Against a backdrop of the stupendous Elbruz range which rises snow-capped 12,000 feet in the air, with the single cone of Mt. Demavend towering 18,000 feet, Mr. Roosevelt gave two short talks—one to the camp personnel and the other to the patients in the post hospital. Below him a sea of morning fog shrouded the Oriental city of Teheran as he gave the first official inkling of what happened at his momentous meeting with Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Particularly significant were his statements, "I got here four days ago to meet with the Marshal of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister to try to do two things. The first was to lay military plans for co-operation between the three nations looking toward winning the war just as fast as we possibly can and I think we have made progress toward that end. The other purpose was to talk over world conditions after the war—to try to plan for a world for us and our children when wars cease to be a necessity. We have made great progress therein also."

In his address at the hospital, the President gave the first intimation how he and his party made the trip to Africa where he met Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He announced he had landed in Morocco 10 days previously—on Nov. 22. Since it is known he got to Cairo for the meeting with the Chinese and British on the same day, it is apparent he flew across North Africa in a fast plane. We also know he had continuous fighter-plane protection the entire way.

The President paid a high compliment to both the camp personnel, whose work is so important to the Russians, and to the latter for their fighting qualities. He declared, "I with great numbers of our people could see this work of getting necessary equipment and supplies through to our ally, who has had very heavy losses, but who is licking the Nazi hordes. And so I am on my way home. I wish I could take all of you with me. The people back home know what you're doing—how well you're doing it. They, too, are proud of you. All I can say is may you get back home to our good America just as soon as you can."

To persons who have seen what American engineers, construction workers, and soldiers have done in Iran, it seemed fitting that the President should give them the first report on the Teheran conference. Perhaps more than any other Americans, these are the men who have convinced the Russians that the United States is sincerely determined to give them all possible aid.

Churchill Hopeful

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill in an informal speech to British troops who guarded the compound of the British Legation where he stayed during the British-American-Russian conference declared he hoped the decisions the three powers had made in Teheran would shorten the war.

The troops, who were members of PIFORS—the Iranian-Iraq forces—had gathered close around the Prime Minister at his invitation after they had presented him with a birthday gift in the legation garden.

"I am a stranger to PIFORS but I know what you troops have done and what a worthy part you played," Mr. Churchill said. "I hope and trust the decisions we are making may play their part in shortening the war and enable you to get back to your homes in the East and West, wherever they may be."

Pressure on Axis Satellites

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — While publication of the results of Premier Stalin's Teheran conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was awaited here, the Russians applied new pressure today to persuade Germany's satellites to quit the war.

The Soviet trade union journal War and the Working Class delivered a strong warning that Finland, Hungary, and Rumania would suffer worse consequences the longer they lingered in the battle.

"It is clear," the publication said, "that the vassals of Germany will continue the robbers' war against the Allies, and to delay their withdrawal from the Hitlerite coalition will seriously worsen their fate."

The warning was the strongest yet published here and was regarded as particularly significant in view of the fact that it followed closely on the Teheran meeting.

The article severely criticised Polish circles in London and quoted a Polish newspaper there as reporting that Polish guerrillas would fight the Red Army unless the Russians renounced the provinces of Vilna in the western Ukraine and western White Russia.

"Soviet public opinion expects the creating of a new, strong, democratic Poland will be one of the fruits of victory," the magazine said. "But Poland has no choice. To go with Hitler means to share Hitler's fate. To remain neutral also means to go with Hitler."

Russia Interested In Steady Currencies

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP) — Soviet Russia's desire for stabilized currencies in the postwar world was expressed today in an article in the magazine "War and the Working Class."

The possibility of participation by international banks or the use of stabilization funds is ruled out by the fact that Russia has state-controlled currency, the article said.

"As a country which participates in foreign trade the Soviet Union, as with England and the United States, is interested in the stability of currencies in those countries with which it carries on trade relations," the article went on, adding:

"If Soviet trade with other countries could be conducted in gold currency, undoubtedly this circumstance would facilitate trade operations."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (st.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 801,730
1943 volume to date 261,501,235
1942 volume to date 188,626,795

Average Price of 90 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 48.0 Prev day 48.0
Month ago 49.2 Year ago 40.0
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Taxpayer's Share Of Debt Up $6.81

By the Associated Press

Washington

The average taxpayer's share of the national debt went up $6.81 during November, but in theory, at least, he has $5 more in his pocket than at the end of October.

The Treasury's month-end debt statement, just released, placed the per capita figure for the gross public debt at $1,210.52, compared with $1,203.71 a month earlier.

However, the latest Federal Reserve Board statement showed that money in circulation on Dec. 1 totaled $19,940,000,000—an increase of $690,000,000, or approximately $5 more than the $140.40 per capita figure for Oct. 31.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Ca Wirebound B A	37½c	..	1- 3	12-18
Dolphin F & Var A	$1.50	..	12- 1	11-26
New Haven Clock pf	$1.62½	..	12-18	12- 3
No Star Oil pf	8¾c	..	1- 3	12- 3
Yellow & C Cab A	$1	..	11-30	11-10
Extra				
Abbott Lab	10c	..	12-23	12- 3
Amer Hdw Co	25c	..	12-18	12- 3
Ca Cycle & M	30c	..	12-27	12-10
Chi So Sr & So Bend RR	75c	..	12-15	12- 1
Consol Mining & S	50c	..	12-31	12-15
Pamous Play (Calif)	9½c	..	12-31	12- 3
Gen Box Co	75c	..	12-10	11-27
Intl Cellucott P	25c	..	1- 5	11-22
Merrimac Hat	30c	..	12-15	12- 3
Northern Illinois	50c	..	12-18	12- 6
Ohio Cit T (Toledo)	10c	..	12- 1	11-19
Oshkosh B G	15c	..	12-20	12-10
Pacific Coast Ag	50c	..	12-21	12- 7
U S Guarantee (N Y)	$10	..	1- 3	12-13
U S Tr (N Y)	25c	..	12-15	12- 3
Westmoreland Inc				
Year End				
Amer Express	$3	..	12-14	12- 6
Amer Rep Corp	40c	..	12-20	12- 8
Amer Metal Co	50c	..	12-14	12- 3
Applied Arts	10c	..	12-20	11-24
Armstrong Cork	35c	..	12-24	12- 6
Chic Mail Ord	$1	..	12-14	12- 4
Clark (D L) Co	80c	..	12-11	12- 4
Cuba Am Mangan	75c	..	12-30	11-30
Det Canal & T	80c	..	12-15	12- 8
Ewa Plant	80c	..	12-31	12-15
Famous Players Can	50c	..	12-10	12- 1
Gen Candy	$1.10	..	12-15	12- 1
Interstate Nat Gas	40c	..	12-18	12- 9
Kendall Ref	30c	..	12-15	12- 6
Lamson & Sessions	50c	..	12-18	11-30
McBryde Sug	50c	..	12-22	12- 8
Nat Aviation	40c	..	1- 1	11-30
Nat Oats Co	50c	..	12-27	12- 4
North Natural Gas	35c	..	12-15	12- 4
Oahu Sug	40c	..	12-15	12- 1
Ohio Seamless T	40c	..	12-15	12-10
Onomea Sug	30c	..	12-10	12- 3
Pierce Gov Co	50c	..	12-27	12-17
Rubenstein (H)	75c	..	12-27	12-17
Thompson Products	25c	..	12-22	12- 3
Tide Water Assoc Oil				
Partiel pating				
Unit Chem Inc pt pf	80	1-5	.. 12-14	12- 4
Initial				
Garfinckel (Julius) pf	34½c	Q	12-31	12-15
P S Colo (new)	41½c	Q	2- 1	1-15
United Chem	70c	..	12-14	12- 4
Interim				
Eastern Thea Ltd	50c	..	12-31	12-15
Liquidating				
Ulen Realization	15c	..	12-22	12- 6
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	12-23	12- 3
Akron Brass	12½c	Q	12-10	12- 1
Am Fruit Grow	25c	Q	12-18	12- 3
Am Hardware	25c	Q	12-28	12-20
Amer Loco pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-10
Anaconda W & Cable	25c	..	12-10	12- 3
Atlas Drop Frg	50c	..	12-10	12-3
Bell Telephone of Canada	82	Q	1-15	12-22
Beneficial Loan Soc	50c	Q	12-30	12-10
Burd P Ring	10c	Q	12-20	12-10
Ca Cycle & M	$1.25	Q	12-27	12- 1
Do pf	$1.25	..	12-31	12- 3
Canada SS Lines pf	87½c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Cent Sti & Wire	75c	Q	12-30	12-10
Do pf	$1.50	Q	12-30	12-10
Chi So Sh & S Bend RR	50c	..	12-15	12- 1
Cleveland Builders Sup	50c	..	12- 1	11-19
Cleve Quarries	50c	..	12-31	12- 1
Cleve Worsted Mills	50c	..	12-31	12- 1
Con Mining & S	25c	..	1- 1	12- 1
Con Steel	43¾c	Q	12-20	12- 8
do pf	25c	..	12-20	12- 8
Copper Range	15c	..	12- 8	11-30
Coty Inc	$1	..	12-31	12-18
Craddock T Shoe	$2.50	Q	12-31	12-18
do 1st pf	$2	Q	12-31	12-18
do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-18
do 3d pf	25c	..	1- 3	12-18
Crown Zellerbach	25c	Q	12-31	12-14
David & Frere A	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-18
East Mahoney R R	50c	..	12-31	12-18
Eastern Corp pf	50c	S	1- 1	12-18
Eastern Thea pf	50c	Q	12-31	12-18
Fidelity & Guar F	30c	Q	12-31	12-18
Garfinckel (J) & Co	25c	..	1- 3	12-18
Gemmer Mfg A	25c	..	12-14	12- 4
do B	13½c	Q	12-15	12- 1
General Bottlers pf	37½c	Q	12-20	12- 3
Gen Refract	1½c	Q	12-31	12- 3
Gen Rubber Co	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-10
Gen Mills pf	25c	..	12-11	12- 1
Giddings & Lewis M T	25c	..	12-10	11-30
Gilmer (LH)	62½c	Q	12-31	12-15
Goldblatt Bros pf	50c	Q	1- 1	12-15
Gt West Sugar	$1.75	Q	1- 3	12-15
Do pf	28c	..	12-27	12-15
Hat Corp A A&B	37½c	Q	1- 1	12-18
Haverty Furn pf	25c	Q	12-31	12-18
Hewitt Rubber	35c	Q	12-15	12-10
Hickok Oil	1½c	Q	12-31	12-18
Do pf	30c	Q	12-31	12-18
Ind P & Lt	$1.13¾	Q	1- 1	12-15
Do pf	80c	..	12-10	11-23
Ind Railways	25c	..	12-10	12- 3
Ind Water A	3	..	1- 1	12- 1
Ingersoll Rand pf	37½c	Q	12-31	12-10
Intl Cellucott P	25c	..	1- 1	12-17
Intl Metal Indust A	$1.75	Q	1- 1	12-10
Intl Silver pf	50c	..	12-10	12- 1
Joseph & Feiss	17½c	Q	12-31	12-18
Lang (J) & Sons	25c	Q	12- 1	11-22
Margay Oil	25c	Q	12- 1	11-22
Merrimac Hat	$1	Q	12- 1	11-22
Do pf	$1	Q	12- 1	11-22
Midw Rub Reclaim pf	$1	Q	12-29	12-23
Miller Tool Mfg	$1.50	Q	12- 1	11-22
Miss Riv Pow pf	87½c	..	1- 1	12-15
Monroe Chemical pf	50c	..	1-15	12-15
Montgomery Ward	$1.75	Q	12-15	12- 1
Do pf	25c	Q	2- 1	1-11
Munsing Paper	25c	Q	2- 1	1-11
do 1st pf	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Natl Chem & Mfg	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Natl Gypsum	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Natl Oil Prod	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Natl Steel Car	$1.37½	Q	12-27	12-10
Nat Sup 5½ pf pf	$1.50	Q	12-27	12-10
do 6 pf pf	13c	..	1- 1	12-15
Nehi Corp	$1.31¼	Q	12-31	12-18
do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-18
Northwest Pub 7 pf	$1.50	Q	12- 1	11-20
do 6 pf	43¾c	Q	12-30	12-10
Ohio Seamless T pf	$3	Q	1- 1	12-15
Omnibus Corp pf	50c	..	12-10	11-19
Oshkosh B G	37½c	Q	12- 1	11-10
do pf	50c	..	12-10	11-19
Otter Tail Power	$1.12½	..	1- 1	12-10
do Div Ser B	63c	Q	12-20	12- 3
Pacific Coast Agr	$1	Q	1-15	1- 4
Pacific Am Fish	$1	Q	1-15	1- 4
Parafine Cos pf	25c	Q	12-30	12-16
Parker Appliance	$1.25	Q	1- 3	12-10
Penna Edison $5 pf	70c	Q	12-17	12- 3
do $1 pf	30c	Q	12-17	12- 3
Perfect Circle	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Pitts Metallurgical	10c	..	12- 4	11-22
Pocahontas Fuel	$3	..	12- 1	11-29
Port Orford Cedar	50c	..	12-24	12-10
Potash of America	50c	..	12-17	12-10
Richfield Oil	20c	Q	12-31	12-14
Riverside Metal	50c	..	12-20	11-30
Rohr Aircraft	25c	Q	12-10	11-30
Rubinstein (H) "A"	50c	..	12-15	12-10
Scoville Mfg	25c	..	1-20	12-31
Seaboard Oil	$1.50	Q	1- 3	12-10
Smith (Howard) PM pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-18
Sherwin&Wms (Ca) pf	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-10
Shenandoa Baron S pf	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-15
Do pf "A"	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-15
Southwstn Asso T pf	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-18
Southwest Gas&Oil pf	18¾c	..	1- 1	12-18
Spencer Trask Fd	50c	Q	12-27	12-10
Steel Products Engin	75c	Q	12-30	12-15
Sterchi Br Strs 1st pf	50c	Q	12-15	12- 4
Square D Co	$1	Q	12-15	12- 1
Sunset McKee A & B	37½c	Q	12-30	12-15
Tide Water Assoc Oil Co pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 3	12-10
Union Mfg Co	15c	Q	12-18	12- 4
Do pf	$1.50	Q	12-18	12- 4
U S Guarantee (NY)	40c	..	12-21	12- 3
U S Lines pf	35c	S	1- 3	12- 3
U S Tr Co (NY)	$18	Q	1- 1	12-15
Upson Walton	25c	Q	12-10	12- 1
Valve Bag pf	50c	Q	12-30	12-15
Wagner Elec	25c	Q	12-30	12-15
Waldorf System	$1	..	12-15	12- 1
Westmoreland Coal	30c	Q	12-15	12- 3
Do Inc	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-15
West Penn Elec A	30c	Q	12-31	12-15
West Penn Power	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-15
Wheeling Steel pf	$1.75	Q	12-31	12-15

Dividend Declarations

Company	Amount	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Tranue & Wil (2)	1	..	12-15	12- 6
Tri-Cont Corp	3½	..	3	— ½
Trusx-Traer C .80	8¼	..	2-¾	20¾
Twenty C-Fax 2g	21½	..	27½	27½
Twent C-F pf 1½	47½	..	5	5¼
Twin City Rapid 1c	5¼	..	100	100¼
Twent CF prpf4½	100¼	..	70	70
Twin C pf 5½	7-	..	7⅞	8
Twin Coach 1½e	7	8		

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
U					
Underw-Ell (2½g)	5	51	51	71	+ ¼
Union Bag&P .15g	22	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Union Carbide 3	22	77½	76¾	77⅜	+ ⅜
Union El pf 4½	30	111	111	111	
UnionEl M pf 5	30	114	114	114	+2
Union Oil Cal (1)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific (6)	6	93½	93	93	+ ⅛
Union Tk Car 2½g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
Unit Aire Lines 1½g	25	23¾	22½	23⅛	+ ½
Unit Aircraft 3g	30	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
Unit Aire pf 5	3	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Unit Biscuit .40	6	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Unit Carbon (3)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ½
Unit-Carr F 1.20	1	22	22	22	—1
Unit Corp	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¾	18	12¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
Unit Drug	50	4½	4¾	4¾	
Unit Elec Coal	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Unit Eng&Fdy (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Unit Fruit (2½g)	11	73¼	72¾	73	+ ⅛
Unit Gas Imp	48	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 2	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Unit Paperbd ⅛e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
US & For Sec	8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
US Freight (1)	4	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
US Gypsum (2)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
US Hoffman M ¾g	1	6½	8½	8½	
US Ind Chem 1a	1	34	34	34	— ½
US Leather A (1g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
US Lines	24	6¼	5⅞	6	
US Pipe&Fdy (2)	5	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
US Lines pf .70	2	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
US Plywood 1.20	2	35½	35¼	35½	
US Resl & Imp	2	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
US Rubber (1g)	51	40⅜	35½	39⅝	+ ⅛
US Rubber pf (8)	1	124	124	124	
US Sm R&M 3¾ss	5	52½	52	52	
US Sm R&Mpf3½s	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
US Steel (4)	100	51⅝	49⅞	50¾	+ ¼
US Steel pf 7	3	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
US Tobacco 1.30g	1	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
Utc Stores A	10	2½	2½	2½	
Univ-Cycl Stf .85g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Univ Leaf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Univ Lab	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Van Norm 1.20e	2	35	35	35	+ ⅜
Van Raalte 2½g	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Van Raalte pf7	20	116¼	116¼	116¼	
Vanadium Corp ¾g	21	17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
Vick Chem (2)	2	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
Va Caro Chem	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Va-C Chem 6pf3t	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1¼
W					
Waldorf Sys (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Walker H G&W b4	2	49½	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¼
Walworth (.60g)	21	7¼	7	7	
Ware Baking A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Ward Bak pf2.30k	2	45¼	45	45¼	— ⅜
Warner Bros Pict	35	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Wash Gas Lt 1½	2	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Waukesha Motor 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Wayne Pump (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Wesson O&S 1½g	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
West Ind Sug (1g)	41	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
West P E 7pf7	50	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
West P E pf4½	150	117½	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
W Va Pulp&P 1¾g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
W Va P&P pf6	10	106	106	106	— ⅛
West Auto Sup 1	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
West Maryland	5	3	3	3	
West Un Tel A ½g	22	44½	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
West Un Tel B	7	23½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
Westing A Br 1¼g	15	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
West E&M (4)	7	93	92¼	93	+ ¾
Wh & LE pf5½	50	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
Wheeling Stl 1½g	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Wheel St pr pf 5	110	66	65½	66	+1
White SS D 1.20	1	17	17	17	
White Motor 1¼g	5	20	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
White Rk M Sp	4	5	5	5	
White Sew Mach	5	6	6	6	+2
White SM pf 2½	10	65	65	65	+ ⅛
Willys-Overland	1	24	24	24	
Willys-Overland pf	8	5½	5¼	5⅜	
Wilson & Co	1	12	12	12	
Wilson-Jones (1g)	15	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Woodward Iron ¾g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Woolw'h FW 1.60	36	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
Worthing P&M 2g	3	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
W P&M pr pf 4½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
Wright Aero 7g	70	80	80	80	
Wrigley W Jr 3a	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
Y					
Yale & Towne .60a	2	26½	26½	26½	
Young Spg & W 1g	6	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Youngst Sh & T (2)	24	36⅜	35	35¼	+ ½
Yn S&T pf 5½	20	94¼	94	94¼	
Youngst Stl Dr¼ag	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	7	32	31½	32	+1
Zonite Prod .30g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

(*) ex-dividend: (a) also extra or extras; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (r) actual sales; (x) ex-rights.
(z) When distributed.
(*) Called shares. (†) Ex-distribution.

Power Output Off In Nov. 27 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production declined to 4,403,342,000 kilowatthours in the week ended Nov. 27 from last week's high of 4,513,299,000, the Edison Electric Institute reported. A year ago the total was 3,766,381,000 kilowatthours.

The Pacific Coast led in percentage increases over last year in the different geographic divisions with a gain of 34.6 per cent. Advance for the country as a whole was 16.9 per cent.

U. S., Canada Weigh New Steps to Avoid Double Tax

OTTAWA (CP)—Conversations are being held between Canada and the United States to explore "the possibilities of negotiating a convention for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of death duties," the Department of External Affairs announced.

Aim of the conference is understood to be to see what steps can be taken, by agreement between the two governments, to avoid instances of double taxation. In Canada both dominion and provincial governments collect inheritance duties and in the United States both federal and state governments are involved.

Canada and the United States recently concluded a convention aimed at avoidance of double taxation on incomes which are earned partly in one country and partly in another.

Borden Co. Pays 60 Cents

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Borden Co. announced declaration of the final 1943 dividend of 60 cents a common share payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 7. This brings payments for the year to $1.80 a share, compared with $1.40 in 1942.

War Shares in Brisk Rally But Profit Taking Cuts Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—War-classed stocks pushed up briskly in today's market but most reached their best levels before the news tickers carried the official communique of the "big three" meeting at Teheran.

The consensus was that the early come-back of recently moping issues had pretty well discounted the fact that no quick peace indications were to be found in the Iran declaration. Helpful was another batch of pleasing earnings and dividends. Some buying apparently was based on a revival of inflationary thinking inspired by a burst of strength in commodities.

Slightly mixed trends ruled at the opening but aircrafts, steels, rubbers, motors and assorted rails soon began to stiffen. Advances running to a point or so at the top were trimmed by profit cashing near the close. Dealings quickened at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were around 850,000 shares, largest in about three weeks.

In front the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Pullman, Pepsi-Cola, Texas Co., Western Union "A," J. I. Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sperry, Westinghouse, Owens-Illinois and Allied Chemical.

Supported in the curb were American Gas, Niagara Hudson Power, Cities Service, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Fairly Steady

The bond market kept a fairly even course today with changes generally confined to fractions and most attention centered in rails at the start of the final hour.

North Western 4½s and convertible 4¾s joined the rising section in late trading. Childs Co. 5s of 1943 lost 2 points but the 5s of 1957 were ahead a major fraction.

Reorganization and secondary rail loans, major performers on the upside most of last week, had difficulty in shaking off persistent profit taking among the individual issues scoring the best gains, but new buying kept the group fairly well balanced.

Higher-priced investment rated corporates again exhibited selective improvement, although buyers filled their orders without having to bid aggressively. Duquesne Light 3½s sold above 109, Lorillard 5s traded around 120 and New Orleans Public Service 5s changed hands at about 105. U. S. Governments were mostly neglected.

Others ahead at times included Norfolk & Southern 4½s, Pere Marquette 4s and 4½s, Reading 4½s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5s.

Some of the St. Paul loans were in supply at lower quotations and the trend was narrow for most of the Rock Island, Baltimore & Ohio and Missouri Pacific Issues.

Steamship Group Files Claims For U. S. Compensation

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Merchant Marine Institute, comprising 62 steamship companies, filed a brief asserting the companies were entitled to government compensation of approximately $300,000,000 for losses, requisitions and charters.

The brief was filed with the Advisory Board of Just Compensation appointed by President Roosevelt to advise the War Shipping Administration as to how much private owners should be paid for vessels requisitioned, purchased, chartered or insured by the WSA.

Asserting employment of their vessels "constituted an effective seizure by the government," the brief said "there has been no just compensation as required in the fifth amendment to the Constitution."

The board is composed of Circuit Court of Appeals Judges Learned Hand, John J. Parker and Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr.

Postwar Return To Metal Coin Use In Near East Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Substitution of paper currency for metal coins in the Near East was called a contributing factor to social unrest and a major political mistake.

In a paper prepared for the monetary standards inquiry, Dr. Elgin Groseclose recommends "a return to hard white money freely circulating at its commodity value as a postwar monetary policy for the countries of the Near East."

Dr. Groseclose was formerly treasurer-general of Iran.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury	High	Low	2:00
Sales in $1,000	100.3	100.3	100.3
1 2s 52-51	100.3	100.3	100.2
1 2s 50-48	100.18	100.18	100.18
6 2½s49-47	111.21	111.21	111.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleg 5s49	109	99¾	100
1 Alleg ca50	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Alleg inc 5s 50	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 Allis Ch 4s55	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Am&EPS4s2030	104½	104½	104½
4 Am Int 5½s49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 AmT&T 2¾s61	114⅞	114½	114½
17 AmT&T 3s56	113	113⅛	113⅛
12 Arm Del 4½78	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Arm Del 4s63	119¼	119¼	119¼
3 ATSF 4s95	90	90	90
8 ACL 1st4½52	88	87¾	88
16 ACL 4½s64	72½	72½	73
11 B&O 1st M 4s	37¾	37¼	37½
13 B&O 5s 95	42	42	42¼
2 B&O 96 C	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 B&O 5000 D	38	37¾	37¾
61 B&O cv 4s	49¾	49⅛	49⅛
15 B&O 4s 48	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	83½	83½	83½
15 B&O SW 5s	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s70	130	130	130
6 B&O TC 4s 50	90	90	90
3 Bell Tel 5s60	43	43	43
3 Beech Ck 4½s70	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Bnf&R&P 57st	107½	107½	107½
24 BCR&N 5s34	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can N 5s '69 J'y	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Celan 3¼s'63	103½	103½	103½
27 Cen G 5s '50 C	40	39⅞	40
7 Cen G cn 5s '45	89	89	89
5 Cen G 1st 5s '49	88¾	88¾	88¾
30 Cen Pac 5s '60	103	103	103
8 Cen P 1st 4s '49	88	88	88
30 CRRNJ 5s '87	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C&O 2½s '92 M	100	100	100
174 Chi&A 3s '49	81¼	80¾	81¼
6 C&EIg 4s '71	97½	97½	97½
13 CB&Q 4½s'77	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 CB&Q 4s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	44⅛	44	44⅛
58 C&EI inc '97	43	43	43
382 CMStPP 5s '75	43¼	43¼	43¼
213 CMStP 5s 2000	29	28¾	29
14 CMSP 4½s '89 C	29	29	29
6 CMSP 5 '89 A	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 C&NW 3¼s'97	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 C&NW 5s '87	68¾	68¾	68¾
14 C&NW 4½s '49	43	43	43
14 CNW 4½s 2037	43	43	43
8 C&NW 4½s'49	87½	87½	87½
66 CRIP 4½s52A	38¾	38¾	38¾
187 CRIP 4s34	86½	85	85½
1 CRIP 4s 2003	34	33¾	33¾
1 CBUS 3½s63	100	100	100
11 CCC&L 4½s'77	89¾	89¾	89¾
71 Cl GT 5s'73	78¼	78¼	78¼
47 Cl GT 4½s'77	73	73	73
36 Colt 4½s'40	104	103¾	104
3 ColG 5s2026A	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Col G 5s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Oil 3½s51	107	107	107
1 ConsP 3½s60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 CubaN 5½s42	107	107	107
8 DayPL 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
91 D&RG 4s 36	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 D&RG 4s 46	43	43	43
6 D&RGW 4s 63	29	29	29
1 DRGW 5s 55	29	29	29
15 D&RGW 5s 78	29	29	29
1 DetM 3s 78	104½	104½	104½
9 DugL 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Erie 4½s 2biz	103¾	103¾	103¾
24 Erie 5s 75	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77B	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	103	103	103
1 GMAO Inc 2015	100	100	100
1 HousOil 4¼s 54	104	104	104
1 Hud C 5s 62A	104	104	104
4 H&M 5s 57	104	104	104
3 H&M inc 5s 57	104	104	104
10 IC 4s 53	104	104	104
10 IC 4½s 66	104	104	104
1 IC 4½s 2000	104	104	104
10 ICCBL 4s 63A	104	104	104
1 ICCBL 4½s 63	104	104	104
84 IntON 6s 52	104	104	104
10 Int ON 1st 6s 52	104	104	104
1 Int ON 6s 60C	104	104	104
1 Int T&T 4½s 39	104	104	104
1 Int T&T

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (½g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
600	Aire Accessa (½g)	2	2	2
10	Ala Gt Sou (9g)	88	88	88
150	Allied Prod (2a)	25	25	25
450	Alum Ltd (h8a)	7¾	76¾	77
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	100	100	100
1200	Alum Co Am (1g)	32¼	31¾	32
50	AlumCoAm pf(6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
100	Alum Goods (1g)	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Am CF&L (1¼g)	39½	39½	39½
800	Am CP&L new(1.03g)	39½	39½	39½
10	Am Cyan A (.80a)	39¼	39¼	39
800	Am Cyan B	40½	39½	40½
4000	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Am Gas & El (1.60)	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
200	Am Gas & El pf	109	108	108
50	Am Laun Mach (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Am Republics (½g)	10½	10¼	10¼
4700	Am Superpow	⅜	⅛	⅛
25	Am Superpow 1pf	103½	103½	103½
1500	Am Superpow pf	14¼	13⅞	14
300	Am Writ Pap	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1000	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Aro Equip (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
300	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Atlas Ply	11¼	11	11
100	Automat Prod (¾g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	20¼	20¼	20¼
500	Babcock & Wil (1½g)	19¾	19½	19½
8300	Baldwin Loco war	5¼	4⅝	4⅝
100	Beaunit Mills(.925g)	14½	14½	14½
80	Bell Tel Can (h8)	128	127¾	127¾
800	Bellanca Aire	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	⅜	⅜
200	Birds S Fdy (½g)	7	6¾	6¾
50	Blauners (.40g)	6½	6½	6½
900	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅜	14¼	14¼
100	Blue Ridge (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Blementhal (8)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Brass Tr L&P (1¾g)	19	18¾	18¾
900	Brewst Aero	3¼	3	3¼
500	Bridgpt Oil	9¾	9½	9½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Brown F & WA (1k)	13½	13½	13½
200	Brown-F Dist	20¼	20	20½
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2200	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
100	Buf N&EP 5pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
100	Buf N&EP 5pf	94½	94½	94½
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1700	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cal El Pow (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Callite Tung (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Carnation (1a)	47½	47½	47½
300	Carrier Corp	12½	11⅞	12
100	Castle (AM) (1a)	18½	18½	18½
300	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Cessna Aire (1g)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
50	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	82	82	82
150	Chi Riv&Mch (⅝g)	6⅝	6½	6½
175	Childs pf	16½	16½	16½
4000	Cities Service	12¼	11⅞	12
250	Cit Svc pf	83¼	84½	84½
90	Cit Svc P&L $6pf (.6)	93½	92⅝	93½
300	Cleve Tract (1½)	11½	11¼	11½
100	Colon Develop	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Colonial Airl	7	6⅝	6⅝
200	Colo Fuel&I war	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Colts&PFArm (3½g)	41	39½	39½
10	Colum G&E pf (5)	54	54	54
1700	Com&Sc war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Comm P Svc (1.60)	21	21	21
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	65½	655	65
200	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Cons Mfg & S (h1a)	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (1a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cons Textile	3½	3½	3½
700	Cont Roll & St (1¼g	9¼	9	9¼
200	Cooper-Bess (1½g)	12	12	12
150	Copper Range (¾g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
70	Cor&Revpf(7½a)	85	85	85
200	Cosden Petro pf (⅝k)	25	25	25
1100	Creole Pet (½g)	25	24⅞	25
500	Brown Pet (.10g)	4	4	4
1060	CubanTelSnug(1g)	16½	16½	16½
50	Dayton Rub	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1500	Derby Oil	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Det Mich Stove	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Det Stl Prod	18	18	18
100	Divco Twin Trk	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Duro-Test	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	East Gas & F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	East Gas&F 6pf (3k)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	East Sta pf A	23	23	23
150	East Sta pf B	23	22½	22½
7100	El Bond & Sh	7⅞	7¾	7¾
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	88	88	88
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	84⅞	84¼	84¼
200	El P&L 7 pf A	54	53	53
100	Electrographic	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	Emerson Elec (.35g)	7⅛	7	7
40	Emp Dis El pf(9k)	105	104	105
400	Emsco D&Eq (½g)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
900	Equity Corp	1	1	1
175	EquityCrp$3pf(3k)	29½	29⅜	29½
500	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5	5	5
300	Eversharp Inc (¾g)	18¾	18	18¾
500	Fairchild Av (½g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Fairchild En & Air	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Falstaff Bren (.60a)	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Fedders Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Fla P&L $7 pf(7)	105¼	105¼	105¼
200	Ford M Can A(h1)	19½	19⅜	19⅜
100	Ford M Can B(h1)	19½	19½	19½
100	FordfMotLtd(.111g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gellman Mfg(.20g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
50	Gen Pub S pf(1½k)	74	74	74
100	Gen Wat&Gpf(3)	42½	42½	42½
25	Georg Pow $6pf(6)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1000	Glen Ald Coal(1.60)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
200	Godchaux Sug B 15a	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Grand Rap W .30g	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Gt Atl & P nv 4½g	83½	83½	83½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	130	130	130
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
100	Hazeltine (2½g)	25⅛	25¼	25¼
900	Heela Min (½g)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
25	Horn & Hard (1.60)	25½	25½	25½
2900	Humble Oil (.56g)	42	41¾	41¾
400	Huyler's	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Huyler's p f(3.43k)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Hygrade Fd (1g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Ill Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Ill Powpf (2.80k)	43	43	43
150	Ill Zinc (1.45e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Indpls P&L pf (8¼)	108½	108½	108½
25	Indus Finan pf	25½	25½	25½
200	Ins Co N Am (2¼a)	83⅜	83½	83½
200	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Int Indust	3	3	3
500	Int Min & Chem war	9¼	6½	6½
1700	Int Petrol (h1)	17⅛	17½	17⅝
300	Int Util A	18	17⅞	17⅞
2800	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	Int Util pf	24	23¾	24
300	Irving Air Ch(18k)	8	8	8
400	Ital Superpow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Jacobs Aire (.15g)	3⅛	3	3
1300	Jacobs F L	4	3⅞	3⅞
10	Jer C P&L 6pf	88	88	88
30	Kansas G & E pf	123	123	123
100	Kingston Prod	3⅝	3¾	3¾
100	Kirby Pet	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	104	104	104
1000	LakeShore M (h.80)	11¼	11	11¼
300	Lane-Wells (1)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Lang Un Bak A (2)	20½	20½	20½
300	Lehigh C&N (.80g)	9	7⅞	7⅞
1100	Line Material (½g)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
700	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	7	8¼	8¼
300	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Long Is L pf	52½	52½	52½
300	Long Is L pf B	51½	50¾	50¾
400	Louis L& E	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Louis P&L 6 pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
150	Lynch Corp	25½	25½	25½
150	Margay Oil	20½	20½	20½
100	Massey-Harris	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
800	McWill Dredg	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Memph N Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Mesabi Iron	1½	1½	1½
100	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Mich Sug pf(.60k)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Mid West Corp(½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Midvale(2)	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
50	Minn Min&M(1.40g)	53¼	53¼	53¼
240	Mock J Yoch (1¼g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	Molybdenum (½)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Monarch M T (3)	15½	15½	15½
600	Monogram Pict	3	3	3
490	Montg Ward A	171	170	170
200	Mt City Shp (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Mount Prod (⅛)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Nat Bellas Hess (.05g)	1⅜	1½	1⅜
100	Nat Brew (h2)	27	27	27
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	47	47	47
1100	Nat Dist Pr (1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
100	Nat Rub Mch (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Nat Stl Car (1.25e)	11	11	11
200	Nat Sug Ref (1)	17½	17	17½
300	Nat Trans (1¼g)	11½	11¼	11¼
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Nat Un Rad	3	3	3
100	Nelson (H)	5	5	5
100	New Eng Pow Asso	3	3	3
75	N E P A 6 pf (4k)	48½	48½	48½
100	N J Zinc (2g)	53½	53½	53½
100	NY Merchand (¾g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
90	Spbdfdsh (1½g)	108¾	108½	108½
40	NYStaE&Gpf (5.10)	108¾	108¾	108¾
9900	Niag Hud Pow	3	2⅞	3
425	Niag Hud I pf	81	80½	81
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Niles-Bem-P (2)	9	9⅛	9¼
200	Noma Elec (¼g)	4¼	4½	4½
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	½	½	½
750	Nor Am L & P pf	97¾	95	97
200	Nor Sta P A	6	6	6
700	Ogden Corp (1g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Pac G&E 6 pf(1½)	34	34	34
1300	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Pa Salt (6½g)	159	158½	158½
200	PaWat&Pow (4)	64½	62½	64½
25	Pepperell (10)	121	121	121
800	Phoenix Sec	23⅜	22⅝	23
300	Pioneer Gold	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
60	Pitts&Lake E(5g)	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
300	Pitts Pl Gl(4g)	93	92½	93
500	Polaris Mng	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Powdr & Alex	6⅛	6	6⅛
600	Premier Gld(.04)	7⅛	⅞	⅞
500	Prod Corp	7-32	7-32	7-32
1300	Pug Sd P&L(.60g)	9⅞	9½	9¾
125	PugSdP&L 5pf(5)	95	94	95
1000	RKO opt war	1¾	1¼	1¼
300	Raytheon Mfg	11⅛	10¾	10¾
2600	Republic Avia(½g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Richmond Rad(.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Root Pet pf (3k)	18	18	18
25	Royalite Oil (h1)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Ryan Aero (.35g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1800	St. Regis Pap	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1200	Salt Dome Oil	9⅞	9¼	9⅜
100	Scovill Mfg (2)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
10	Scran&SW pf	60	60	60
100	Segal Lock & H	12	12	12
300	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7¼	6⅞	7¼
50	Selby Shoe (1.17g)	17	17	17
400	Sentinel Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Sel Ind (al cl) (5½)	66	66	66
100	Seton Leather (½g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Shat-Denn (½g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	SimplicityPat	2½	2½	2½
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	217½	217½	217½
100	Solar Aire (.20g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2000	Sonotone (.10g)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	So Penn Oil (1.60a)	41½	41½	41½
500	So Ry Cl C pf (1¾a)	29¾	29	29
100	Southl Royal (½g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1400	Spalding	5¼	5	5¼
400	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Std Cap&S (¼g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Std Dredg pf (1.60)	16	16	16
100	St Pow & Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Stand Prod	6½	6½	6½
400	Stand Stl-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
400	Starrett Corp vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	5	5	5
325	Stetson (JB)	8	8	8
200	Sullivan Mach (1¾g)	17	17	17
400	Taggart	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Technicolor (½g)	12¾	11⅞	12⅛
100	Tilo Roof	6½	6½	6½
200	Tob Prod Exp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Todd Shpyds (3g)	57	57	57
82000	Toledo Edis P pf (7)	114	114	114
200	Transwest Oil (½g)	18	18	18
300	Tubize Chat	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Tubize Chat A (8g)	60⅜	60	60⅜
200	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Udyline Corp (.20g)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
400	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1	1	1
2600	Unit Gas	2½	2¼	2¼
150	Unit Gas pf(12k)	119	118½	118½
900	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Unit Lt&Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Lt&P pf	56	56	56
500	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	67¼	67¼	67¼
100	Unit Spelties(.20g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
250	US&FI Sec pf(3¼k)	77½	76½	77½
1100	U S Foil B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	U S Radiator	2½	2½	2½
800	Unit Wall Pap	2¼	2½	2½
50	Univ Pict	16½	16½	16½
300	Univ Pict vtc	17¼	17	17¼
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	2½	2½	2½
500	Utah P&L pf	50¾	49	50
100	Venezuel Pet	9½	9½	9½
170	Virg Pub Svc pf	92	88	92
100	Waco Aire	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Way Knit M	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Wentwth Mfg (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	West Va C&C (½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2200	Wright Harg (h⅝)	2½	2⅜	2½

Total stock sales today (estimated), 165,000 shares; year ago 128,165.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.68¾	1.68⅝	1.68¾	1.68⅜	
Minneapolis	1.58¾	1.57¾	1.58¾	1.57⅝	
Kansas City	1.58⅞	1.58⅛	1.58⅝	1.58¼	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.64½	1.62⅞	1.64⅜	1.62¾	
Minneapolis	1.56⅞	1.54½	1.56	1.54⅝	
Kansas City	1.56⅜	1.55¼	1.56⅜	1.55½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.62⅜	1.59⅞	1.62¼	1.59¾	
Minneapolis	1.54½	1.53¼	1.54½	1.53	
Kansas City	1.54¾	1.53⅜	1.54⅜	1.53¼	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.82	.78½	.71¾	.78⅞	
Minneapolis	.79	.76¾	.78⅞	.75⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.16	1.19⅜	1.16	1.18⅝	1.15¾
May	1.16¾	1.20	1.16¾	1.19	1.16½
July	1.15⅝	1.18⅜	1.15⅝	1.17⅞	1.15½
Sept.	1.13½	1.17⅜	1.13⅝	1.16⅞	1.14⅜
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.18½	1.21¾	1.18½	1.21¾	1.18¾
May	1.16	1.19½	1.16	1.19	1.15⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	....	....	....	94.5n	94.5
March	....	....	....	93.5b	93.5
May	....	....	....	92.0n	92.0
July	....	....	....	86.5n	86.5
October	....	....	....	84.5n	84.5
Tops					
December	....	....	....	12.0b	128.0
March	....	....	....	118.5b	119.3
May	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.0b	114.5
July	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.7b	109.3
October	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.2b	104.8

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

December	19.38	18.32	19.25	19.30	19.22
March	18.16	19.31	19.16	19.20	19.15
May	18.96	19.12	18.96	19.11	18.95
July	18.75	18.92	18.74	18.91	18.75
October	18.51	18.74	18.51	18.73	18.47
Spot 20.15.					

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Dec., Jan., Feb., 6.63 bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December	....	....	....	42.50n 42.50
February	....	....	....	37.00n 37.00
Potatoes				
January	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Seeks Dividend Payment

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ogden Corporation has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval on a proposed 25 cent common stock dividend payable Dec. 29 to stockholders on record Dec. 22, Ogden's application stated that it had sufficient cash on hand for the payment of the $650,825 aggregate dividend.

Brokers' Loans Off in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by member banks in New York City totaled $1,121,600,000 on Dec. 1, a decrease of $102,000,000 from a week ago, and an increase of $539,000,000 from a year ago.

Dec. Wheat Highest Since '28

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The December wheat contract moved to another new high since 1928 on commission house buying at the opening today. Offerings were scarce. All other grains were firm.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	104	104
2	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108	108	108
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
1	As El 4½s 53	77	77	77
3	As G&E 5s 50	22	22	22
5	As G&E 4½s 49	21½	21½	21½
4	As T&T 5½s 55A	83	84¾	84
2	Bell T Can 5s 57B	115½	115½	115½
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101¾	101¾	101¾
30	Cen St El 5½s 54	37	35½	37
94	Cen St El 5s 48	37	34⅝	36
1	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100¼	100¼	100½
30	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	68½	68	68½
37	Cities Ser 5s 50	98	97¾	97¾
14	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100¾	100½	100½
8	Cont G&E 5s 58A	99⅞	99¾	99¾
6	Cuban Tob 5s 44	90½	90	90
2	East G&P 4s 56A	92¾	92¾	92½
10	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102⅝	102½
1	Empire Dis E 5s 52	105½	105½	105½
5	Fed Water 5½s 54	106	106	106
7	Fla P&L 5s 54	103¾	103	103¾
10	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 60	97¼	97¼	97¼
16	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99½	99¾	99¾
1	Hous Lt&P 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1	Hygrade Pt 6s 49A	101½	101½	101½
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	89½	89½	89½
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	88¾	88	88¾
3	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
15	Lou P&L 5s 57	107½	107⅜	107½
1	Midland Val 4s 42 st	62	62	62
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106½	106½	106½
8	Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	27½	27½	27½
1	New Amst Cas 5s 48	112¾	112½	112½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	70¾	70½	70½
9	N Eng G&E 5s 48	70¾	70½	70¾
15	N Eng G&E 5s 47	70¾	70	70½
7	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	88	87¾	88
9	N Eng Pow 5s 48	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	N Eng Pow Co 3¼s 61	105	105	105
9	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	105½	104½	104½
4	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104½	104	104½
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s 48	140	139	140
2	Scullin Stl 3s 51	88½	88½	88½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6	Stand G&E 6s 66 ex st	88½	88	88
3	Stand G&E 6s 51	86	86	86
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	88½	88	88
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	85¾	85¾	85¾
3	Starrett Corp 5s 58	27½	27½	27½
11	Toledo Edis P 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Utahm P&L 6s 2022A	109½	109½	109½
6	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	24¼	24	24

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Dividends otherwise noted (special or extra dividends) are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (x) Also extra or extras. (y) Cash or stock. (z) Declared or paid less than 6 per cent this year. (vt) Payable in stock. (ld) Paid last year. (k) Payable in Canadian funds. (kd) Amount in dividends paid or declared this year. (wd) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (w) Without warrants. (wsw) Warrants.

Acquires Vt. Dye Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—American Home Products Corp. announced it had acquired the Rutland, Vermont, plant of Diamond Dyes through the A. S. Boyle Co., a subsidiary. Present management and personnel will be retained.

Corn Ceiling Boosted; Oats, Barley 'Frozen'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Government has authorized a nine-cent boost in the ceiling price of corn, from a prevailing level of $1.07 a bushel to $1.16, Chicago basis, and simultaneously froze the price of oats, barley and sorghum grains preparatory to issuance of a permanent regulation within 60 days.

The new corn price is effective today. Oats and barley are frozen at the highest prices of the five-day period from Nov. 29 to Dec. 3, inclusive.

The temporary sorghum grain ceilings are established at prices approximating parity at these basic points:

At Kansas City, $2.38 a hundredweight; at Texas common plants, $2.42; at Los Angeles and San Francisco, $2.76.

Both actions were announced by the Office of Price Administration, acting under a directive from Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and with concurrence of the War Food Administration.

The new corn ceilings are not a flat increase throughout the country, OPA said, adding that adjustments are being made to correct inequities in the previous regulation.

The revised regulation, OPA pointed out, is designed to make more normal the flow of corn into terminal markets and through channels of distribution.

New ceilings on a bushel of No. 2 yellow corn at key markets are: Chicago, $1.16, compared with $1.07 previously; Minneapolis-St. Paul, $1.12⅜, compared with $1.03⅜; St. Louis, $1.16¾, compared with $1.07¾; Kansas City, $1.12¾, compared with $1.03¾; Peoria, $1.15, compared with $1.06; Omaha, $1.10, compared with $1; Milwaukee, $1.16, compared with $1.07; Duluth-Superior, $1.15¼ compared with $1.06¼; St. Joseph, $1.12¾, compared with $1.03¾; Sioux City, $1.09, compared with 99 cents

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Mysterious Sheep

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a farmer who raised cows. He had a fine herd of Jerseys, one of the best in the countryside, and broad rich meadows for them which he planted every other year to clover.

He was a careful man. He kept his hayfields cut close to the walls; his milk cans were clean and shining; his house was painted; and the automobile in which he took his wife to town never showed a speck of dust anywhere.

One morning after he had helped Tom and Jo, the hired men, milk the herd, he was turning back to the kitchen door while the cows were being let out into the pasture, when he heard a shout from the men.

He stopped and turned round, and in a minute Jo ran up, all out of breath.

"What's the matter, Jo?" the farmer asked.

"When did all those sheep get in the pasture?" he asked. "I never saw them come."

"What do you mean?" the farmer demanded. "Sheep? What sheep? I haven't bought any sheep."

"Well," said Jo, "there's sheep a-plenty."

Sheep in the Pasture

"I'll come and see what all this nonsense is about," the farmer muttered, and off he strode to the pasture bars.

But what greeted his eyes? There in the sunlight grazed a flock of sheep. There were no lambs among them. And they grazed in a curious silence. As he approached them they raised their heads.

"Where did you come from?" the farmer exclaimed. "I haven't heard of anyone buying sheep around here. Someone must have made a gap in my wall to let you in. Well, I don't want you eating up all the grass meant for the cows, so, off with you!"

And he brandished his arms. At the first signal, the sheep turned neatly and one by one leaped over the wall, till not a single one was left. There were many alders growing beyond the wall, and in no time at all, every sheep had disappeared, and only the cows were left grazing in the sunny field.

"Seems as though I'd seen those sheep somewhere before," he said to himself. "But I can't remember where."

Next morning, there were no sheep to be seen. But the day after, a half dozen were grazing in a light shower of rain. Once again they leaped over the wall quietly one by one when the farmer ran at them, and once again he tried to remember where he had seen the creatures before. He and Tom and Jo made inquiries, but no one in the neighborhood knew of any sheep except for a lamb which one of the children up the road was raising, a black lamb, too, which an Aunt had given him.

This sort of thing went on for some time and no one liked it. The cows didn't like it, and Jo was thinking of giving notice, and Tom didn't like it, either, and the farmer didn't like it any better than his hired men and his cows did.

He talked about it to his wife, so one morning she came out in her apron, drying her hands, wet with dishwater, to see those pesky sheep. And sure enough there they were, leaping the fence right before her eyes.

"Land sakes!" she said. "Well, I never. I thought maybe you were dreaming them."

Dreaming! dreaming?

Suddenly the farmer burst out laughing.

The Farmer's Dilemma

"Why, that's it, Nell! That's it, to be sure. You've hit the nail square on the head. I thought I'd seen them before, but for the life of me I couldn't think where. Mother always told us children to count sheep when we were going to sleep, and I still do. These must be my counting sheep. That's why they don't bleat, and haven't any lambs, and jump one by one over the wall! Mornings after I've gone to sleep quick there's none or only a few of them. I see it all now. But who would have thought they'd come grazing in the cow pasture?"

So the farmer tried not to think of sheep at night, but he was so used to going to sleep that way that he couldn't go to sleep at all.

At last he woke his wife up.

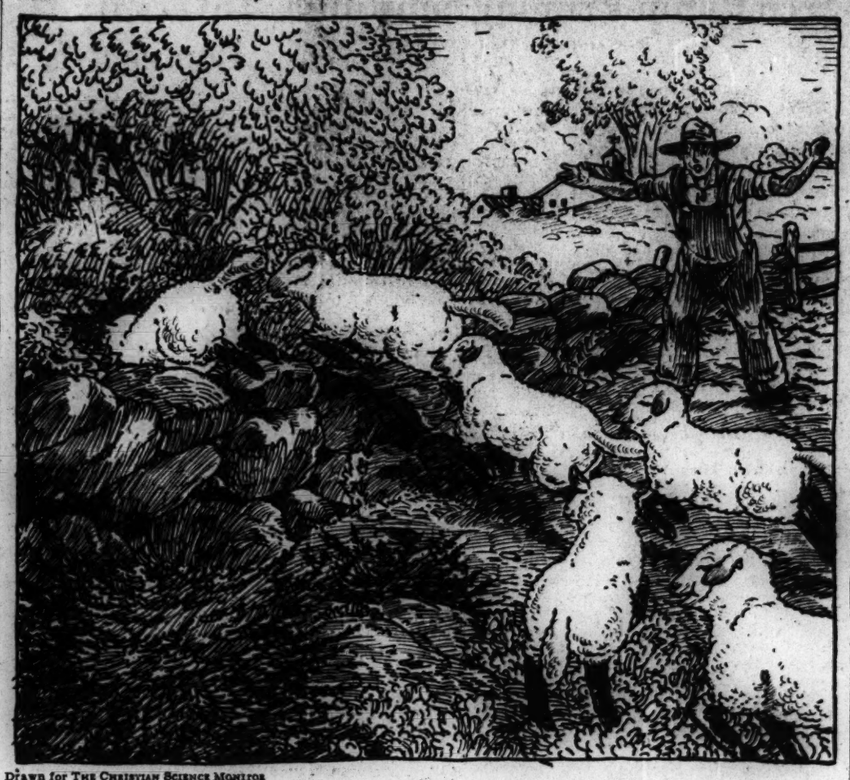
"Maybe you can tell me what to do, Nell," he said.

Nell thought for a while.

"Why don't you think of birds flying out of a tree, one at a time?" she suggested. "They won't bother anyone if they come round."

So the farmer tried birds, and after a few nights they worked very well. And soon the farm was known for the number of birds flying about it, so that people who studied birds used to come to see them. But no one could ever tell if there would be dozens of birds, or none at all, nor what kind of birds they would be. And they never sang, they never nested, and sometimes they looked so peculiar that the bird studiers would go home to their bird books and turn the pages for weeks and weeks, without ever finding out at all what kind of bird they had seen.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sheep turned neatly and one by one leaped over the wall—A drawing by Maurice Day

Roly Poly and the Crocodile

By Nora Taylor

Roly Poly, the baby elephant, was playing with Rubadub, the baby hippopotamus, and little Rhino, at their favorite game of rolling over and over in the river.

"I like watching Roly Poly," said Cuffy, the lion cub, to Tama, the baby tiger.

"I couldn't do what Rubadub is doing now," Tama said, as the baby hippopotamus rolled by, looking rather like a small round barrel. "Let's go and sit on that old log, we shall see them better there."

"All right," Cuffy agreed, and followed Tama onto what looked like a knobbly tree trunk stretching out into the river.

"Look at Cuffy and Tama!" exclaimed little Rhino.

"Aren't they awful!" gasped Rubadub.

"I don't think they know what they are sitting on," said Roly Poly, starting to swim toward them.

An Upset

Just then, to the cubs' astonishment and dismay, the log began to rise at one end. They clutched wildly onto one another and with a startled cry fell into the river, just as Roly Poly reached them.

"Oh!" yelled Cuffy, swimming round in a circle. "I shall be drowned."

"Nonsense," cried Roly Poly, "you can swim perfectly well, even if you don't like the water."

"Climb onto my back," said little Rhino, sinking beneath the surface close to where Cuffy was struggling. The little cub thankfully stepped onto his friend and was borne toward the bank, followed by Tama, riding on Rubadub.

"Whatever made you sit on the crocodile's head?" asked Roly Poly.

"We thought he was a log," answered Cuffy.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Roly Poly. "Why, he nearly swallowed Rubadub once."

"I didn't!" cried the crocodile. "I was only smiling." And he started to shed great crocodile tears. "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" he wailed. "No one loves me."

"Well, you've got such an enormous mouth," observed Cuffy, from the safety of the bank where he and Tama were drying themselves.

"I was only yawning. No one loves me. No one loves me," sobbed the crocodile.

Crocky's Troubles

"Oh, don't cry, Crocky dear," said Roly Poly, swimming up to him and patting his horny head with his little trunk. "Would you like to be friends?"

"Yes, I should," replied the crocodile. "I often watch you all playing together and it makes me feel so lonely," and he started to sob again.

"Now don't do that any more," exclaimed Roly Poly distractedly, as Rubadub and Rhino came swimming up to them.

"We'll all play with you," they cried.

"He would make a fine diving board," said Rhino.

"Yes, and I will give you all a ride, too!" cried Crocky, happy to have found friends at last. "I shan't feel lonely any more, and you can bring those funny little fluffy things that sat on my head, if you like."

"No, no! We don't like the river, thank you, Crocky dear," cried Cuffy, hastily retreating towards the forest, followed by Tama.

After that the others had some fine games together.

"Poor Crocky," said Roly Poly later in the afternoon when they were all trotting home to tea. "I didn't know that he was lonely. I'm so glad we have made friends."

"Yes, so are we," agreed Rhino and Rubadub. "He is really quite nice when you get to know him, and not fierce at all."

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Young Raccoons See Snow

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In a hollow tree that stood on a wooded hillside not far from a river bank, lived an old raccoon and his mate and his three children.

It was a pleasant home, well sheltered from the weather. The old raccoon and his mate had lived in it for a long time. The three young raccoons had been born here in the spring and now, when winter was drawing near, they were almost as large as their father and mother.

But raccoon parents do not send their children into the forest to shift for themselves until their first winter has passed. And so the three young raccoons were still living at home.

Just now, they were asleep on the floor of the den. The two old raccoons had been asleep too, but a sound coming in from the outside world wakened them. It was not a frightening sound; only a dead branch blown from some old tree, or a muskrat splashing into the river.

"I wonder how long we have been asleep," the old raccoon said. And getting to his feet he went to the doorway and looked out, his mate following close behind him.

It was snowing, the soft, feathery flakes were coming down thick and fast, covering the ground, and clinging to the bare branches of the trees, like some kind of strange white foliage.

"We must waken the children," the mother raccoon exclaimed. "For they have never seen snow. Wake up! Wake up!" she called to them. "Come here and see what is happening."

Getting to their feet the young raccoons hurried to the doorway. "It is the snow," their mother told them. "See how softly it comes dropping down."

"It looks like thistledown, doesn't it?" said one.

"It hurts my eyes to look at it," said another.

"It's cold on my nose," said the third, who had poked his head outside.

"I can scarcely see the river!" exclaimed the first raccoon. "Shall we be able to find our way down there to fish for crawfish and frogs, Father?"

"We shall not fish today," his father told him. "The crawfish and frogs are asleep now under the mud in the river, just as we shall soon be asleep here in our hollow tree."

"Is it winter now?" one of them asked quickly.

"Almost," the father raccoon answered. "Soon it will grow very cold. The snow will lie deep on the ground and the river will be covered with a roof of ice. Then it will be winter."

"What is ice?" the young raccoon inquired. The father raccoon made no answer, for already he had gone back to his snug bed on the floor.

"Come, children," their mother said. "It is time all of us were asleep. When we waken again it will be spring."

The young raccoons obediently lay down beside their parents, but presently one of them said drowsily: "As soon as spring comes I will go to the river and fish for my breakfast."

No one heard him, so he, too, closed his eyes and went to sleep.

(Watch for a story about the coming of Winter, Monday after next.)

Drawn by Carolyn Haywood for The Christian Science Monitor

Hector Comes To Stay

Hector Hedgehog came to us on a very chilly morning early in fall, when the world was shimmering with whiteness and the air was very keen.

He sat outside the kitchen door looking rather like a brown dumpling, and a very forlorn one. He backed hastily as we opened the door, but a bowl of warm bread and milk restored his confidence. Hedgehogs can never resist bread and milk.

Hector was obviously young, and it was time for him to have a warm bed, and so by nightfall there was a wooden hutch in the most sheltered corner of the garden put at his disposal. We divided it into two parts, one warmly lined with hay to serve as a bedroom, and the other to be used as a living and dining room.

An Empty Milk Jug

Hector trundled round and round his hutch, sniffing and wondering until, once again, a bowl of bread and milk settled his doubts and he was soon in his dining room sucking it up happily. After this, as he had begun to feel drowsy, he crept into the hay in his bedroom and settled down for the night.

Very soon after this we gained Hector's complete friendship and confidence. He not only loved his home but often came to visit us in ours. One of the first things he taught us was the ease with which hedgehogs can climb chairs and, if the chair be close enough, how simply the table can be reached. The table was laid for tea one afternoon when Hector trundled in. He climbed up onto the chair, rested a few minutes on the seat, and then climbed up the back and onto the table. Before he could be removed he had found the milk jug. In a twinkling his head was inside, and when the head was withdrawn there was no more milk! From that afternoon Hector was watched whenever he arrived at meal-times!

Hector's New Toy

He tested everything with his nose, having a very strong sense of smell. One day we put a balloon down on the floor when we saw him coming in. Instantly he went up to this queer bouncing thing and sniffed, and not only sniffed but blew, for the balloon bounced lightly across the floor, and Hector eagerly ran after it. For some time he played with the balloon, obviously fascinated with this new toy. Then he cornered it, and thinking it might escape him, jumped on it with his two front paws. And then—well, then there was a loud bang, and Hector speedily rolled himself up into a ball.

For about five minutes he remained a round ball of prickles, and then slowly, very slowly, he began to unwind himself until he was a hedgehog again. He looked curiously at the piece of rubber lying beside him, sniffed it, and then walked round the room apparently expecting to find the balloon. He looked up at us. What had happened? As we couldn't explain to him very well he decided that we were not the sportsmen he had thought us to be, and with all the dignity he could muster walked out of the room and into the garden. We did not see him again for the rest of that day.

Another Balloon

But Hector was too accustomed to human companionship to nurse his indignation, and the next day he came in again and found—another balloon! This new one lasted him much longer because he played with it more carefully. Perhaps something told him that if he wanted to keep this big bouncing toy he must not jump on it. After this balloons were ever his greatest joy.

When we were gardening Hector wandered round, unless the day was too cold for him, in which case he stayed in his warm bed. He was a most useful pet, living on the kind of things that gardeners normally spend much valuable time in hunting, such as worms, snails, and insect pests. The only food he really appreciated from us was his bread and milk. Household scraps did not appeal to him at all.

For two years we enjoyed Hector's friendship. Then we had to move away. But a friend took over the cottage from us, and Hector with it, so he still has his home and the human companionship which he had grown to need.

Ivy Scott Rogers

Invitation to Jack Horner's Party

Dear Girls and Boys,

We are going to have a Jack Horner Party on the page For Children every month this year, and we invite you all to send in stories you write and pictures you draw yourselves.

The children who send the best stories or pictures each month will pull plums from the pie—that is we shall send them each a lovely book chosen especially for them.

Be sure to get Mother or some other grown-up to sign your stories and drawings, telling us your age and whether the paper is your own unaided work. If you want your papers returned, you must enclose stamped addressed envelopes, and remember that the judge's decision is final.

Address your papers to

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Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

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Your playmate,
Jack Horner

a.d.v.e.

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BABY'S BOOK: Tony Sarg 2.00
THE HAPPY BOOK: Pease 2.00
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JESUS STORY: Petersham 1.50
KATY AND THE BIG SNOW: Burton .. 2.00
THE LITTLE HOUSE: Burton 1.75
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Subsidies Vital as Price Curb, Jones Tells Senate Committee

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Food Administrator Marvin Jones told the Senate Banking Committee today that subsidy payments are a necessary factor in price control.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, simultaneously issued a statement declaring "America's housewives are staging a revolt against a lobby-ridden Congress" in behalf of subsidies.

Out in Chicago, delegates assembled at the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention, where opposition to subsidies was certain, since the Farm Bloc seeks higher food prices rather than the Federal subsidies.

Meanwhile, in Waashington, apart from the give and take of divergent testimony before committees, a quiet Administrative inquiry was under way on the possibility of postponing the whole issue for 60 days, or till after the Christmas holiday, to give Congress a chance to reconsider the matter.

Strategic Advantage

As it stands, the Farm Bloc and the Republicans, who form an anti-Administration coalition, have the strategic advantage in that the antisubsidy bill already has passed the House by a more than two-thirds majority. The subsidy ban is affixed as a rider to the bill extending the tenure of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At the start of his testimony today, Mr. Jones said he opposed delay in a Senate vote on food subsidies. On the contrary, so far as he was concerned, he said, he favored "early disposition" of the controversy.

"There is nothing as upsetting as uncertainty," he said. "It takes a long time to grow a crop. A man ought to know where he stands."

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, a leader of the bloc against subsidies, said he would not agree to a delay unless "sufficient reasons for postponing a decision now are made public."

Both he and Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio told Mr. Jones they were glad to hear him say he wanted early Congressional settlement of the problem.

Selfishness Charged

On the House side of the Capitol, Mrs. Norton said she had received "between 10,000 and 20,000" letters and names of consumers favoring food subsidies and asserted that the fight against the Administration program was backed by "selfish groups of large-scale farmers."

Mrs. Norton argued that the National Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, and other groups controlled by "large farm interests" have instituted "a very selfish fight" to kill off subsidy payments and to permit increases in the price of food.

"What burns up the housewives above all," she declared, "is the attempt on the part of Congressmen to regard the subsidy issue as beyond feminine comprehension. Of course the housewives of America know what it's all about. They prepare the meals, and they know what it means to have the price of food go up and up.

"The housewives of America are not economists in the way that professors are. But they are the true practical economists of the home front, and they demand that Congress heed their views and not those of the selfish lobbies and pressure groups."

Bath 'Sales Talk' Stopped by WRA

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority's area supervisor today stopped distribution of a four-page bulletin in which Japanese-Americans were told they could teach Ohio and Michigan tenant farmers and seasonal workers the benefit of bathing daily.

The article, which drew criticism from Congressmen, was written by Everett L. Dakan, Columbus officer for the WRA and now on leave from Ohio State University's agricultural extension service. He described it only as a "sales talk" to Japanese-Americans held in relocation centers to get them to come to the two states to help solve a farm labor problem.

Private and General Give Bonds to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The same mail the other day brought the United States Treasury two letters—one from Private Gilbert M. Tuoni, the other from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. In each was a $25 War Bond.

". . . My modest contribution toward our victory," wrote Private Tuoni of Albuquerque, N. M., member of an Army boat company on duty at an Eastern port of embarkation.

". . . To further the war effort," wrote the four-star general in forwarding a gift from a Philadelphia admirer. [While War Bonds are not transferable, the Treasury does accept them as donations.]

The two fighting men thus joined the army of 40,000 men, women and children who have contributed a total of $5,106,989 to the Government for war purposes in the two years since Pearl Harbor.

Ranging upward from a single cent, the contributions are carefully recorded and acknowledged by the Treasury.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 13.
Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

United States

Arizona

Douglas: High School Auditorium, Twelfth Street and C Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.
Oxnard: Church Edifice, Second and D Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.
San Francisco (auspices Churches and Society): Civic Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 12.
Torrance: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manuel Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Oak Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.
Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 3 p. m. Dec. 12.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m. Dec. 17.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 3040 Blackstone Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3040 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

Indiana

Haverstown: Church Edifice, 190 South Plum Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Murat Temple, Michigan and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Iowa

Des Moines (Second Church): Scottish Rite Temple, Sixth Avenue at Park, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Maryland

Baltimore (joint lecture): Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Massachusetts

Brockton: Church Edifice, 30 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.
East Lansing: East Lansing High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Mississippi

Greenville: Gold Room, Hotel Greenville, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., December 16.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 14.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., December 12.

Nebraska

Grand Island (Society): Empress Theater, 4 p. m., December 12.

New Hampshire

Manchester: First Congregational Church, Hanover and Union Streets, 8 p. m., December 17.

New Jersey

Camden: Young Women's Christian Association Building, 565 Stevens Street, 3:30 p. m., December 12.
Teaneck (auspices First Church, Hackensack): Teaneck High School, Queen Anne Road, off Route 4, 8:15 p. m., December 13.

New Mexico

Silver City: Court Room, Grant County Court House, 8 p. m., December 14.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., December 16.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., December 16.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 3 p. m., December 12. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Ohio

Cincinnati (joint lecture): Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1921 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, Lake Avenue at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Cuyahoga Falls: Falls High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Oregon

Cottage Grove: Jefferson School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Tillamook: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

South Carolina

Charleston: Dock Street Theater, 135 Church Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Texas

Corpus Christi: Wynn Seale High School Auditorium, 1707 Ayers Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13.
Houston (Fourth Church): Sam Jacinto High School Auditorium, Holman and Austin, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Washington

Seattle (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Seattle Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue, North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Wisconsin

La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 13.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1031 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 23.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 2, 16.
New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Jan. 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 15; Jan. 5, 19, 30.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1440kc, on Dec. 30; Jan. 23.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJAC, 1150kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6070kc, on Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 950kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 30.

Fitting for Bruins to End Threat by Canadian Sextet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any team was to break the serious threat by Montreal Canadiens to the Boston Bruins' record string of 23 games without defeat, it was entirely fitting that the Bruins themselves should be the club to turn the trick. The Rossmen stopped the Flying Frenchmen at 14 when they won by a 5-4 score at the Garden last night.

The victory sees the Bruins undefeated in five games on home ice, gives them a two-game winning surge and leaves them primed for the initial visit of the season here tomorrow night of Detroit Red Wings, present holders of the Stanley Cup.

Not Pointing

According to Coach Dick Irvin of the Canadiens, the Habitants really were not pointing for the record hung up by the great Boston club of 1940-41, and he declared last night that his players had not said a word about it in his presence. Yet it is not illogical to assume that the boys and even Dick, himself, were thinking about it, and chalking off each game as they inched closer to the mark.

If Canadiens could have equaled or beaten the Bruins' record, they would have deserved a lot of credit, but it would have been a shame to have the good work of a club in normal times wiped off the books when the league is below par. The likes of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, Porky Dumart, Des Smith, Eddie Wiseman, Roy Conacher, Jack Shewchuk, Frankie Brimsek, Gordie Bruce, and Red Hamill—all members of that 1940-41 team who have gone to war—deserve a better fate. That was the club which Art Ross termed the greatest in history, and it should retain its record.

Just Complaint

Canadiens, however, feel they have a just complaint over last night's game, for two goals were called back by the officials, and those two goals would have seen them on the winning side of the ledger. They have a good case on one goal, in this writer's opinion, but not on the other. On the first tally, made by Maurice Richard on a clean break-away, the puck was passed by a Canadien in the Montreal defensive zone and taken by Richard over the red line at center ice. That would be offside, but the puck appeared to hit Busher Jackson's stick at the blue line between, which should have made the play legal. Linesman Bill Cleary, who was on top of the play, however, said the puck did not touch Jackson's stick. On the other goal, scored by Gerry Heffernan, the latter was clearly offside going in on Bert Gardiner.

Curiously enough, the closest the Canadiens were to defeat before, according to Irvin, was in the opening game at Montreal, where the Frenchmen found themselves two goals behind, only to gain a tie with less than five minutes of playing time remaining.

Four on Road

Whether the Frenchmen could have gone on undefeated for eight more games, provided they had passed the Bruins last night, is problematic, for four of the games will be on the road. More than that, they have a stretch of 12 days in which they play only one game, and a lay-off like that is dangerous to a team that is hot. "We would rather keep playing often," said Irvin. "Those rest periods cool off any hot team."

Canadiens are cooled off now, but they still hold a mighty lead of nine points over Chicago and Toronto, which are tied for second. Even if Montreal played 50-50 hockey from here in, they would still wind up with 6 points, which was good enough for Detroit to win the league title last year and which bettered Rangers' winning total of 60 the year before. If Canadiens start another streak they will be in. The other clubs, Rangers included if they can, had better get busy. The Bruins have shown the way.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Montreal	11	1	3	25	73	32
Chicago	8	6	0	16	61	60
Toronto	7	6	2	16	68	64
Boston	6	6	2	14	63	68
Detroit	5	5	2	12	46	45
New York	0	13	1	1	40	82

Results Dec. 4
Toronto 11, New York 4.
Montreal 8, Detroit 2.

Results Dec. 5
Boston 5, Montreal 4.
Chicago 7, New York 6.

* * *

Briefs: Other N. H. L. games over the week end saw Rangers dropping two more, 4-11 to Toronto Saturday and 6-7 to Chicago yesterday . . . The New Yorkers have gone 14 games this season without a victory and have only one tie to show for their efforts . . . Their string is really 15, for they lost their final game last season to the Bruins 5-11 . . . Saturday night Canadiens defeated Red Wings 8-2, with Gerry Heffernan getting four goals.

* * *

Five goals is a new high for Bill Durnan, Montreal goalie . . . Previous high was four by the Bruins on the same evening the Canadiens came up with 13, remember? . . . Nine Bruins split 15 points, Crawford, Cowley, Cain, Palazzari, and Guidolin getting goals, and Cowley getting two assists, Cain two, Clapper three, and Stoney Jackson, Boll, and Calladine one each . . . Calladine, incidentally, will become an American citizen Friday when he is due to be given his final papers . . . Norm was born in Peterborough, Ontario, but married an American girl and now makes his home in Providence . . . Johnny Crawford, who lives in Newton, became a citizen of this country last July.

* * *

Manager Ross says one change will be made in the line-up for tomorrow night's game, but refused to announce it until Tuesday . . . Bert Gardiner returned to the Boston net after an absence of three games, but he has seen better nights . . . It was the second exciting evening in a row for the Bruins at the Garden, their affair with Black Hawks last Tuesday being a thriller too.

College Court Campaign Gets Off to Flying Start

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Scattered firing on all basketball fronts, in which Dartmouth and Cornell hopped into an early Eastern Intercollegiate League tie, Notre Dame was knocked off by Western Michigan's Broncos, and Chicago bowed in defeat for the fortieth straight time, topped a week-end program as the cage sport moved in on the sport headlines of the nation.

Before this week is over big-time double-header basketball will have arrived in Philadelphia, Chicago and Buffalo, with New York's Madison Square Garden opening only a few days later on Dec. 14.

Although the Big Ten will not open its league campaign until Jan. 3, all of the clubs will have seen action in the next five days. Northwestern, Michigan and Purdue, with 10 of the league's 16 lettermen, are touted as the pre-season favorites.

This week Purdue meets DePauw and Northwestern comes up against the Western Michigan five that scuttled Moose Krause's Irish Saturday night, 46-42.

Early Eastern League games are extra important this season because the loop is operating with only five teams, calling for each to play only eight games. Dartmouth came from behind to down Princeton, 45-34, as the Indians opened their bid for a seventh straight title with a former New York University star, Harry Leggatt, showing the way with 13 points. Cornell's attack clicked for seven successive field goals just before a 50-36 triumph over Columbia, playing its first league tilt under new Coach Elmer Ripley.

Muhlenberg's Mules have been eye-catching five in the East by victories over City College of New York and Penn State, 40-34, Saturday. V-12 and Marine trainees are providing the strength there to follow a trend that was general in the football season. Freshmen and 17-year-oldsters are counted upon heavily by every school continuing the sport.

Whiz Kids Lose

Illinois' champ Whiz Kids of yesteryear found the going too tough when they returned as the alumni to bow to the Illini Varsity, 51-35; Fort Sheridan handed Chicago loss No. 40 to the tune of 48-29; DePauw V-12s flattened Indiana, 47-36; Minnesota won over St. Mary's, 54-32, and Marquette topped Wisconsin, 51-43, in a game that saw Marquette score two points after the final whistle blew due to Coach Bud Foster's decision of a scoring point against his own beaten team.

New York's major independents have not hit heavy going yet. St. John's topped its alumni, N. Y. U. beat Fort Hancock, 55-40, and City College has won and lost once.

The West Coast story is told in California Tech's 43-35 victory over Southern California, the staggering total of points that California rolled up in smothering San Francisco State, 71-19, and Lewistown Normal's 38-32 triumph over Washington State.

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Sunday Dinner 1:30

Phillie Owner Meets Commissioner

Associated Press

Carpenter Shakes Hands With Landis

Robert M. Carpenter, Jr., who recently succeeded Bill Cox as president of the Philadelphia Phillies, is welcomed into the National League officially at the recent major league meetings by Commissioner K. M. Landis. In the photo above are, left to right: Bob Carpenter, R. M. Carpenter, Sr., Landis, President Will Harridge of the American League, and President Ford Frick of the National.

Landis Gives Former Phil Head Hearing

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Must reading for Hot Stove League fans this winter is the testimony at the William D. Cox hearing here Saturday before baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis at which Cox, former president of the Phillies, sought without success to be cleared of the charge he bet on ball games.

The testimony brought out many hitherto undisclosed details in the turbulent 1943 career of the 34-year-old New Yorker who purchased the Phillies last January and on Nov. 23 was banned from the game for life by Landis. It is fascinating reading.

Part of Plan

The reason, Cox testified, that he stated to Landis on Nov. 3 and Nov. 6 and to the public in a radio broadcast Nov. 23 that he "made a few small and sentimental bets on my team to win" was because it was part of "an ill-advised plan to play detective to smoke out a certain group of Philadelphians in the organization about whom I was suspicious."

"The truth is he did not bet," Cox's attorney, Lloyd Paul Stryker, declared. "When Cox first saw you, Judge (on Aug. 14), he told the truth. He did not bet . . . In the absence of proof the least that can be done is to exonerate him of the charge of betting on games . . . I appeal to you . . . to vindicate him of the charge that is predicated solely on ill-advised admissions. He had decided to let matters drop, but when he read the papers he found his good name demolished and asked for this hearing."

At the end of the seven-hour-long hearing, however, Landis declared "There is no help I can give Cox . . . There is an utter impossibility to connect this plan with the repetition of his story on Nov 3 and Nov. 6."

On those two dates Cox said he made "approximately 15 to 20 bets of from $25 to $100 per game on the Phillies to win." He said he ceased on May 20 when he learned of the rule against betting.

Test Loyalty

Cox declared he planned to "give out false information to test the loyalty of a man so that if this information came back to me through other channels I would discover who the people were."

Question by Landis: "What was the name of the man to whom you told this false information?"

A.—"Mr. Randolph (L. Wister Randolph, vice-president, stockholder and director of the club). I told him on Aug. 10 that I made a few small bets on the team in the early part of the season. . . . This information came back to me on Oct. 15."

This was the date of a stormy board of directors meeting at which Nathan (Babe) Alexander, assistant to Cox, called upon Cox to resign as president and sell his stock because of "his obvious bad record in running the club."

Should Resign

"I told Cox," Alexander said, "that I felt that due to his record of the past season that to protect the stockholders (Alexander holds $2,500 worth of stock) he should resign. There was one incident when I was with the club at St. Louis. Cox called me on the phone and said to tell Fitz (Manager Freddy Fitzsimmons) to be careful about pitching (Dick) Barrett since he was getting near his bonus mark (of $1,500 if he pitched 200 innings, it was brought out later). I didn't tell Fitz about it. I didn't want to cause hard feelings.

"I cited the fact that Cox took $25,000 salary when he said he would only take $5,000; I cited the record of purchases made; I mentioned he bought an International League pitcher for $20,000 without seeing him; buying a certain shortstop after Bucky Harris advised not to; how the press was alienated by the Harris firing (in July). Most of the constructive things done during the season were done by Bill Phillips (publicity director) and me; I said the Phillies had acquired the reputation of being deadbeats and welshers. Cox denied the Barrett story. I called him a liar, so that was that. On Oct. 15 I told the directors I had asked Cox to resign on Oct. 13, but that now I thought he should not only resign, but sell his stock as well."

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Eastern League Near the End

A last desperate gasp to keep operating is being planned by the Eastern Hockey League, which lost its outstanding team—the United States Coast Guard—a week ago and which today lost the New Haven Eagles.

The league is now down to three members, Boston Olympics, New York Rovers, and Philadelphia Falcons, too few clubs to make a league worth while. In consequence President Tom Lockhart of New York is planning to install a team in Brooklyn, with Boston's Ray Chaisson in charge, and with players to be recruited from the three other clubs.

Looks Like the End

This definitely looks like the end. If it isn't, it should be, for any such team in Brooklyn would be a joke. The players sent by the other league members would be their cast-offs, the boys who were not regular players, and even the regular players in the Eastern League for the most part are not up to the league's usual standard.

The Olympics, for instance, contemplate sending Walter Fitzgerald, a Boston College boy who has practiced faithfully with the team, but who has yet to play a game, and Marty Madore and Andy Mader, two Canadiens who have seen service as alternates. Most of the Brooklyn sextet would probably be made up of boys from New Haven, whose announcement to quit was made last night, and the Eagles were victors in only one of their 12 games.

Holds Only 600

The Brooklyn club would have to be financed by the league itself, for with the Ice Palace there holding only some 600 spectators, the team could hardly be self-supporting. The team would probably have to play most of its games on the road, with some arrangement being made for players not being allowed to dress for games with their former home clubs.

Most of the zing was taken out of the league when the Coast Guard Cutters withdrew because of the Garden's refusal to give them a guarantee, reportedly $150 a game. The United States services have no business putting any team up for a pure sports promotion, but inasmuch as the Cutters boasted such National Hockey League stars as Frankie Brimsek, Alex Motter, Johnny Mariucci, and Art Coulter, it was felt in some circles that they had a basis for their claim.

Now comes the news from New Haven, which attempted a last measure of having the league finance the club. The league refused, and with only 600 spectators on hand to watch the Eagles lose to the Olympics 3-2 last night, New Haven threw in the sponge. Incidentally, this marks the second year in a row that a New Haven outfit has failed to last the season, the professional Eagles causing a mild confusion in the ranks of the American League when they dropped out a year ago.

More and more it begins to appear as though exhibition games will be the only salvation for the Olympics, and steps have already been taken in that direction. Overtures have been made to the Valleyfield club for a twin bill the 18th and 19th, and feelers have been sent to the Quebec City Army and Navy team which has Paul Bibeault for its goalie.

Little Appeal

The Eastern League as it stands today has about as much appeal to the average hockey fan as a class in figure skating. Most of the players on the other teams—despite the fact that New York Rovers have been strengthened by the addition of four players from the Rangers—are just guys named Joe, and no matter how good the 'Pics are, the fans do not feel like laying it on the line to watch a walkaway. They want action for their money, and they want to watch players who can skate and shoot and pass.

They will see all this if those Canadian teams come down. Those sextets have class and color and will be a real test for the Bruin yearlings. The Eastern League gets another chance with Brooklyn in the fold, but it will probably be the last one.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harold (Jug) McSpaden wins Miami golf open with 272.

Three Years Ago

Jake Powell sold by Yanks to San Francisco.

Five Years Ago

Davey O'Brien, of Texas Christian, receives Heisman Trophy as outstanding player of year.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—From India Sergeant John Derr, former Greensboro, N. C., sports editor, sends a harrowing report of the hazards of golf in the Far East that makes our shortages of caddies and golf balls sound like minor league stuff. . . . The tale as told in the C. B. I. Roundup involves sun-baked fairways that will send a well-hit drive bouncing crazily into a rough that really is jungle, greens with "more lumps than an Indian mattress" and caddies and ball boys—you need at least two of the latter—who pay even less attention to their duties than those at home. . . . To this the cheerful Sgt. Derr adds a penciled comment: "Only lost four balls, two caddies last week." . . . The same paper reports that bomber squadron in China is seeking a new baseball diamond because the one now in use is so situated that "if you over-run third, you're liable to land in Jap occupied territory." . . . All of which proves that you don't need to keep 'em playing, they'll do it themselves.

Elmer Ripley, Columbia court coach, claims he's been in the basketball business for 30 years, but this year is the first time he's had a job where he could live at his Staten Island home . . . Ripley formerly coached at Georgetown in Washington, D. C. . . . The American League's big decision at last week's meetings was to extend batting practice for visiting teams from 20 to 30 minutes up to June 1 because of spring training in the North . . . Carl Hubbell retired from pitching with a lifetime earned run average of 2.98, which probably won't help him a bit when he needs an infielder for Bristol, Ten.-Va.

* * *

Hank Wolfe asks how Lynn Chewning, who scored 106 points in seven games for St. Christopher's School of Richmond, Va., stands among the nation's schoolboy grid stars this season. Lynn is the 17-year-old kid brother of Billy Chewning, who played for Navy in 1941 . . . And Elton Creamer of Tallahassee, Fla., points out that Leonard Gilbert of Leon High School placekicked 19 points after touchdowns in 28 attempts. Believe there's an Ansonia, Conn., kid with a better kicking record, though his name and average have been misplaced . . . Folks, what's your best? . . . When a group of anti-aircraft officers at Camp Davis, N. C., were listening to the Army-Navy football broadcast, Lieut. James M. Jenkins was all alone in rooting for the Navy . . . There was a reason, of course. His nephew, Bobby, was doing some nifty ball-toting for the Midshipmen.

* * *

Six of the eight managers of of National League baseball clubs used to play for the New York Giants under John McGraw and four of them—Mel Ott, Billy Southworth, Frank Frisch and Freddie Fitzsimmons—were members of the same club in 1925. The other two are Casey Stengel and Bill McKechnie. . . . Wonder where you'll find another record like that?

Giants Have Bare Chance To Get Title

National Football League
Western Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Ag.
Chicago Bears	8	1	1	303	157
Green Bay	7	2	1	264	172
Detroit	3	6	1	178	218
Chicago Cards	0	10	0	95	238
Eastern Division					
Washington	6	2	1	222	106
New York	5	3	1	166	163
Phil-Pitt	5	4	1	225	230
Brooklyn	2	8	0	65	234

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—When the New York Giants decided they had the Washington Redskins' number they weren't kidding. And if they still have it next Sunday—and the Sunday after—they'll be playing the Chicago Bears in pro football's championship game the day after Christmas in Chicago.

The Giants now have beaten the Redskins eight times and tied them once in their last 11 encounters. The latest, of course, was yesterday, when they snapped a 14-to-10 defeat on the Washingtons and prevented the Redskins, for the second straight week, from clinching the eastern division title they once appeared to have in a walkaway.

And if the New Yorkers can do it again next Sunday, they'll tie the Redskins for the eastern crown and force a play-off on Dec. 19, the date originally set for the imagined meeting of the Redskins and Bears in Chicago.

Of course if Washington suddenly gets its bearings after two straight losses, the Redskins will take an undisputed eastern crown and go ahead with the game against the Bears Dec. 19.

But those Giants are so confident in their ability to beat their old rivals that they may do it again. After all, Sammy Baugh, Washington's passing ace, has thrown 78 touchdown passes in his career—but only an insignificant four against New York. He completed none for scores yesterday, although brightly enough he rang the bell on 16 of his other tries and nosed out the Bears' idle Sid Luckman for season's honors incompletions.

The boy who did the big job for the Giants was Rookie Bill Paschal. He drove 53 yards for the winning touchdown in the final period after putting his mates in the running with another goal line crossing in the third period. The Redskins' scores came on Bob Masterson's first period field goal and Andy Farkas' touchdown plus Masterson's conversion in the third quarter.

At least the threat of a three-way tie for the eastern title was averted when the Phil-Pitt Eagles were eliminated by a 38-28 loss to the Green Bay Packers, in the final game for both teams.

The Pennsylvania combine came from behind on two occasions to bother the Packers, but ol' Don Hutson, announcing for the third straight year that this is his last season of play, caught two touchdown passes in the final period to dash the Eagles' hopes.

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Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
31 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 354

Have Those Clothes Dry Cleaned at the Parisian
They'll look like new and be all ready for Christmas Holidays
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
88 LOWELL STREET

Merry Christmas
Happy New Year
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
101 Hanover Street

NASHUA

MARSH-PARSONS CO.
AGAIN PRESENTS
Dependable Merchandise
at
"Public Approved" Prices
SHOP EARLY AND BUY BONDS
NASHUA, N. H.

MOORE'S QUALITY SERVICE MARKET
31 MAIN ST. AND TEL. 2800

ROCHESTER

J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
61 North Main St., Rochester, N. H.
Apparel for the Entire Family

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN
Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.
Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.
TEL. 23 257-259 THAMES STREET

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A.M. to 12 noon daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

Come in and see our big display of
Christmas Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster Street Opp. Childs

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

Be prepared for the coming holidays!
Let us clean your formals.
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
"Holiday Cleaners"
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

GORE'S ESSO STATION
801 S. WASHINGTON STREET
ESSO
Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
808 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford
Henley's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

Lovely Gifts of Jewelry at
Philip's BROTHERS INC.
Choose from a fine variety of
GIFTS
for the entire family
Lloyd's

Buy the Best at
BIBEE'S
For Your Holiday Table Meats, Fruits, Vegetables

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

JEWELRY
The Perfect Gift at
Buckingham Flippin

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

In Lynchburg It's
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
for
Gifts That Glorify

Lovely Flowers
Holiday Specialties
DOYLE FLORISTS, Inc.
708 Main Street Phone 892

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Albright Florist
ED. ALBRIGHT and MRS. SUE H. RILEY
(Flowers by Wire)
PHONE 26026
115 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver
Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Fortieth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9024
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7811
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
108 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

NATALIE SHOPPE
Give Sensible Gifts for Christmas
301 South Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

Make
Pugh's
Your Christmas Store
35 West Campbell Ave.

Make
JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
Your Headquarters for Christmas Shopping
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	R	S	E		C
A	R	A		D	O	E
M	E	T		W		L
M		S	H	A	W	L
B	D		A	R	E	A
R	O	U	N	D	E	R
		S		D		K
E	S	T	E	L	L	A
M	E	A	L		Y	E
I	R	I	S	H		G
L		L		E	W	E
I	D	O		L	E	O
A		R	O	D	I	N

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Christmas Flowers
Order early, especially out of town orders. There will be fine quality flowers and perhaps enough to go around, but due to delivery restrictions we ask your co-operation in purchasing and letting them be delivered early.
FALLON FLORIST
DIAL 7709

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

SWANN STUDIO
"Gifts for the Home"
Hand colored engravings—landscapes—flowerprints—mirrors, frames and Photographs.
14 Capitol Street Phone 25-913

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SANDWICH
HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1323 WASHINGTON E.

DIXIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving
And every beauty aid.
26½ Capitol St. Phone Cap. 22-261

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel Millinery
Flowers and Gifts for Christmas
★
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

Coffman Flowers
Potted Plants and Pottery Gifts
805 TENTH STREET PHONE 5135

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

It's what you learn about
Printing
after you know all about
Printing
that counts
Chapman Printing Co.
Everything from Calling Cards to Newspapers
921 Federal Avenue

Brown's apparel
WOMEN'S MISSES' JUNIORS
946 4th Avenue

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Malpy-Kopp, Inc.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
Arrow Shirts
Keith Albee Bldg., Huntington
The House of Worsted-tex

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

The Style Shop
Corner 10th St. & 4th Ave.

MORGANTOWN

Fashions for All
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Sweaters, Hats
Blouses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Pocketbooks, Hankies
LILLIAN MUSGROVE
"WHAT TO WEAR"
240 Pleasant St., Morgantown, W. Va.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
China—Silverware
Gifts for All Occasions
Metropolitan Theater Bldg.
Dial 7713

Thomas Cleaners
Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

McCAY'S FLOWER SHOP
179 Fayette St. Opposite West Penn
Phone 6123
Morgantown, W. Va.

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Allen & Hunter
The Hatters of Wheeling, W. Va.
Since 1904

Wheeling Headquarters for Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 2250 917 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

R. & O. POWELL GROCER
GIFT BASKETS
BOXES for OVERSEAS
290 Elgin Street
Phone 2-2411

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

Revlon Cosmetics
Available at
Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdresisng
MISS B. HAWKINS, 220 LAURIER AVE. W. 2-5888

The Best New Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Book Shop"
159 Bank Street
Established 1888

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
340 Wellington St. 2-4823

ONTARIO

OTTAWA *(Continued)*

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1863 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE., at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

• Dunfields •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Season's Greetings
J. H. BRADY & SONS
Plumbing — Heating
HO. 6841

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 2385 TORONTO LA. 8970
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
90 CHURCH STREET Phone Main 7966

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
68½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8071

Diana Restaurant
127 YONGE STREET
133 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food. Well Served.
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO *(Continued)*

Vacuum Cleaner Repairs

Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
Central Vacuum Cleaner Service
799 Danforth Ave. Ha. 9303

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Bonnett
Telephones LA. 3372 LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST., WEST TORONTO

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

A Good Investment and Practical Gift
FURS
by
A. PICHET
WIlbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woods and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1196 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9420

COAL COKE FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 5177

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1190 St. Catherine Street, West

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
161 St. James W. HA. 9231

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Dutton

Christmas Shopping Hint

Did You Ever Wonder

How Electrical Fish Screens Can Fence Off Water Areas

Electric fencing on land is not particularly new. It has been used against hogs and cattle and even against wild deer. In Texas, in a region where deer were a serious threat to farm crops, a single wire was strung on insulators a little less than two feet above the ground

and charged by means of a six-volt battery. The charged wire was placed five feet outside the regular fence.

The deer, not fancying the task of a flatfooted jump over both fences at once, usually investigate the first wire by nuzzling it or rubbing against it. The resulting shock, while not severe enough to do the deer any harm, has been known to have instilled so much respect for the fence that the deer avoided it long after the current was discontinued.

A similar use of electricity has been worked out to fence off sections of streams, lake outlets, and entrances to irrigation systems against the passage of fish.

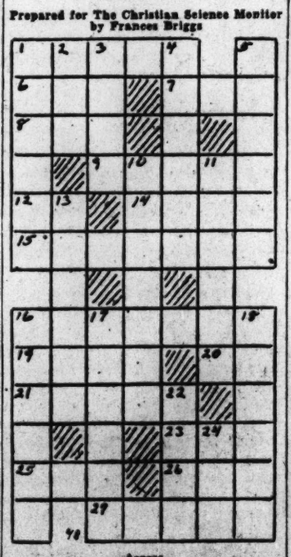
A current from an electronic impulse generator is connected to rods or electrodes which are so mounted as to swing freely in the water. The electric current is just strong enough to discourage the close approach of fish to the electrodes but is not so powerful as to stun or harm the fish. The swinging rods clear the lake bottom by several inches and not being rigidly fixed, allow leaves, and other debris to float through freely. Such a fish screen has been installed at one of the outlets on a West Coast lake.

This new type of fish screen is readily adaptable to various different uses. The electrode fence could be set up in conjunction with power dams in rivers, to divert fish to counting devices or to fish ladders. Electric fish screens could replace solid or mesh partitions for segregating sizes and species of fish in hatchery pools.

And, on a slightly grander scale, a cordon of electrodes could be flung about bathing beaches to protect swimmers from shark, barracuda and other menacing denizens of the deep.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Don Quixote's "Rosinante" was what?
8—What is a southern constellation south of tail of the Scorpion?
7—Female of the antelope is what?
8—Encountered.
9—What outer garment might have a Paisley pattern?
12—What ending denotes the past tense?
14—What is any defined extent of land surface?
15—What do you call a circuit of the bases made on a single hit in game of baseball?
16—Who is heroine of "Great Expectations"?
18—What is coarsely ground and unbolted flour?
20—Biblical pronoun.
21—What is name of sea between England and Ireland?
22—Female sheep.
25—What is name of an artificial language?
26—What constellation contains stars known as the Sickle?
27—"Hand of God" is work of what sculptor?

Down

1—What appears with sickle in Russia's flag?
2—Washington borders what State of U. S. on north (abbr.)?
3—What are the "gyved old plodders, gay young Kinsmen" of Browning's poem?
4—What was first name of author of humorous poem "The Ahkoond of Swat"?
5—What is a room under a building for storing provisions?
10—Gratiano "The Moorish" is whose musical work?
11—Method of publication would be printed how often?
13—What is a cloth or tapestry for back of a throne or chair?
16—Who is Iago's wife in "Othello"?
17—What persons would see a seat with back and no legs?
19—Who is a merchant in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"?
20—What French-American actress was known as "the Bernhardt of the Films of today"?
23—What is a river of China which flows to Hoang Ho?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aikawa, Yoshisuke (yō-shē-sōō-kĕ ä-ē-kä-wä—even accent)—One of the new advisers in the Japanese Cabinet.

Aleshki (ŭ-lyŏsh'-kĭ)—Russian town opposite Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper River.

Alexishafen (ä-lĕk'-sĭs-hä'-fĕn)—Japanese base on New Guinea Island.

Dymer (dyĕ'-myĕr) — Russian town north of Kiev.

Dzhankoe (dzhŭn-kŏ'-yĕ)—Main railway junction of the Crimea.

Goto, Keito (kā-tō gō-tō—even accent)—One of the new advisers in the Japanese Cabinet.

Helleu, Jean (zhăN ĕ'-lû')—French Commissioner of Lebanon.

Kakhovka (kŭ-kŏf'-kŭ) — Strategic bridgehead on the lower Dnieper, Russia.

Skadovsk (skŭ-dŏfsk')—Black Sea port, Russia.

Torokina (tō'-rō-kē'-nä)—Cape on the north shore of Bougainville Island.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Carinola (kä'-rē-nō'-lä) — Town on the west coast of Italy.

Loreto (lō-rā'-tō)—Military base in northern Italy.

Truk (trōōk)—Strategic Pacific islands north of the Gilberts.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

Balsa for Bombers

Balsa, one of the world's lightest woods, has become a vital factor in the prosecution of the war. Besides its use for England's famous light-weight but hard-hitting Mosquito bombers, the United States uses balsa in building rafts, life preservers, and ships. Improved grading, inspecting and seasoning of the wood in Ecuador has made more balsa available for the United Nations. The workman is shown chopping down a huge balsa tree.

A Verse for Today . . .

In God have I put my trust: I will not be afraid what man can do unto me. Ps. 56:11

Style Note

"Obsolete" shoes which may now be purchased without coupons include out-of-style discolored stock and single shoes without mates; they possess "mileage" if not "style" and carry a ceiling price of $1.

In Lighter Vein

Prize Package

"So you have a stenographer at last," said the first lawyer.

"Yes," replied the second attorney, "and she's the most willing worker I ever had."

"Can she spell? Does she know legal terminology? Is she good on taking shorthand notes?"

"No, in fact, she just doesn't do any of those things well. But she does all the errands my wife tells me to do while she's gone for lunch and never complains at all."

White One

Roland went into a shop a couple of days ago and said: "I want to buy a collar for my father."

"What style?"

"Well—"

"One like mine, sonny?"

"No, I want a clean one."—Exchange.

NEWS ITEM— WE'VE GONE A LONG WAY SINCE PEARL HARBOR - AND WERE STILL GOING!
DEC. 7, 1941
JAPS BOMB U.S. FLEET AT PEARL HARBOR IN SNEAK ATTACK
DEC. 7, 1943
U.S. FLEET NOW LARGEST IN HISTORY... UNITED NATIONS FORCE AHEAD ON ALL FRONTS
TIN CANS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Signals Mixed* — By Le Pelley

NOW, UNLESS YOU CAN KEEP YOUR CLOTHES NEATER YOU CAN'T GO OUT AND PLAY.
WE'RE JUST GOING TO PRACTICE FOOTBALL.... COME OUT LATER AND SHOW US SOME PLAYS
Hmm: I GUESS I COULD GO OUT AND SHOW THEM A THING OR TWO...
IF YOU WANT ME, I'LL JUST BE OUT IN THE YARD..
NOW YOU'RE NOT GOING OUT WITH THE BOYS .. EVERY TIME YOU DO YOU RUIN YOUR SUIT!
I CAN'T COME OUT!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now for the Real Puzzle* — By Rodgers

Pshaw!
Sponge's prediction came true all right!
I finally guessed what she started to say the other day-
And I'm plenty hot and bothered-
She was just going to mention it's time to begin trying to figure out a Christmas present for the Boss!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Up to His Old Tricks* — By The Hagers

"Hip, hip, hooray!" I heard Ted shout. "The Great Magician's moving out!"
Just then we saw a puff of smoke, And Bumbalo, the trickster, spoke.
"Before I go, Ted, you must yield My props you've cleverly concealed.
And next time do not perpetrate Your jokes on Bumbalo the Great!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Teheran

Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt talked for four days last week in the capital of Iran and agreed to act in concert in the war and in the peace. That is all they are telling. What the world makes out of the brief communiqué announcing the conference will be made by deduction and interpretation.

That is not to say that nothing was achieved at Teheran. The very getting together of the three leaders, and particularly Stalin's breaking of precedent by journeying even a short distance beyond Russian borders, is a triumph. It symbolizes the unity which spells defeat for Germany, a unity which was mapped at the Moscow Conference, and is now dramatized and set in motion by the Teheran talks of the three leaders.

Teheran carried military unity a visible step ahead. Military advisers joined in the Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt talks and reached "complete agreement" on the timing and scope of attacks from the east, west and south. Plans were concerted for the "destruction of the German forces." The importance the conferees attach to the military phase of the meetings is disclosed in the communiqué's statement that their "common understanding" guarantees victory.

As to winning the peace, they declare their assurance that their "concord will make it an enduring peace." But they do not bear down on the value of a three-power or four-power concert. There is no hint of a new alliance of the three or of an American-Soviet pact to match the 20-year Russian-British alliance signed last year. Instead the emphasis is on making a peace which will "command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world."

Indeed the Teheran Declaration sounds more like the promise of a democratic world than anything else. It looks forward to the day when all peoples can live "untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires." This sounds almost like Wilsonian self-determination but may find its parentage in the Atlantic Charter, which is resurrected by name in the separate statement guaranteeing Iran's independence. Those who have feared that an alliance system would forget the small nations and would leave too much room for the survival of Fascism should be encouraged by Teheran.

Indeed the Declaration leaves the question of enforcing peace very much alone. It says nothing about aggression; much about oppression. Its most noticeable omission is any mention of "unconditional surrender." Berlin propaganda has been trying to tell Germans for two weeks what that phrase would mean for them when pronounced at Teheran. But it wasn't pronounced. Nor were the Germans offered anything specific for deserting the Nazis.

There is a generalized offer to welcome any people into "a world family of democratic nations" who are dedicated to the elimination of "tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance." Since Teheran was expected to produce a bid to the German people, this is interpreted in some quarters as it. Goebbels will hardly call their attion to it or to the absence of the "unconditional surrender" formula.

Of course this is a very incomplete charter for a democratic world. Actually there is much more agreement among the Allies on resisting aggression than there is on eliminating oppression. In some ways it would be better not to gloss over ideological differences, but to base agreement frankly on the restraint of international gangsters. Nations which have merely to measure up to Moscow's definition of democracy may have a very cheap admission to the "world family." What would be the test for ending "tyranny" in Germany?

Those who want to insure against the revival of Fascism may take the Teheran Declaration as an encouragement. It should produce good results in the field of immediate military cooperation. Before it can produce equal results in a democratic family of nations, much remains to be done.

The Smuts Speech

General Smuts's "explosive" speech has hurled as many questions as answers into the air. One of the questions is whether he would have made the address at all had he known it would be made public. For it was explosive not only in the sense of making the chips of discussion fly; it was a time bomb with the hands set close to the hour of the Teheran conference.

Doubtless General Smuts knows some people in Britain who he felt would benefit by having a firecracker go off under their chairs. His speech seemed patterned specially for them. But it added a surprising angle to the pattern of diplomacy, political warfare and world statesmanship now being worked out by United Nations leaders.

It doubtless will be seized upon by all who like the thought that Britain may be "through" as a world power. Dr. Goebbels can point to its message as the skeleton in the closet at Cairo and Teheran, where an effect of overwhelming United Nations strength, with no weakness anywhere, was projected.

But the question of timing and publicity is only one among several.

It is not clear, for example, from the partial texts printed in the United States, whether General Smuts considered his suggestion for union among Britain and the Western European democracies as the only solution for the inequality he foresees in Britain's relationship to its allies.

A federation of the sort envisaged by General Smuts does have the advantage of averting a purely continental union, which might have adverse effects not only on British but on American security. It does promise a continuation of British interest in continental affairs which would be an improvement on the concepts which led to Munich.

But Britain cannot afford to forget that it has an interest in the peace and stability of eastern as well as western Europe—that, in fact, its interests cannot be circumscribed even within this broader field so long as the British Commonwealth exists. In a speech by a man who has made such great contributions to the Commonwealth one would expect more emphasis on the possibility of developing federalism, with tight military arrangements, among its members than on a continental venture.

To all these questions, of course, there may be a blanket answer: the address may have been intended as a reminder that if postwar organization of Europe becomes a race for "spheres of influence," the British still have important cards to play in that game.

60 Days for Subsidies

It is now suggested that a delay of 60 days be arranged before a final vote is taken in the Senate on the question of subsidies. While this might serve to stall off the fight until the need for subsidies becomes clearer, and until emotions cool, the attempt to make it a party issue by submitting it to a Democratic caucus is not good.

It would only accentuate partisanship in the whole anti-inflationary picture. Such must be avoided. Inflation concerns all. The controls limiting inflation can be effective only as they enjoy a broad, nonpartisan, nonclass support by the people.

In the present fight over subsidies we find a culmination of many past mistakes in the inflation fight. At the same time there is present an opportunity to set the whole battle on a better field and to win that public understanding of the dangers and that public support for the fight that will be needed to carry the day.

From the outset, the Administration has given the impression it would fight inflation only with delaying actions. This being the impression that got out, it was to be expected that every group having a short supply of something greatly in demand, whether it be man-hours or food, should seek to press for every possible advantage.

When the Administration, then, sets up, and strives to hold, such static lines as the Little Steel Formula, and the OPA price ceilings, even asserting its intention to use subsidies to roll back prices to such static lines, it is only natural, humanly natural, that those hungering for higher wages, and with their fingers almost closing on the money, and those campaigning for higher prices, should be full of ire and determined to break the line. Only a strong stand, and one backed by the public, and with some subsidies behind it can hold the line against the pressures presently surging against it.

Should Congress outlaw all subsidies, there is sincere and logical expectation among close students of the situation that food prices would immediately ascend and that labor would smash through its controls. The war would cost more because the Government would have to pay higher prices, some of the economic horrors of war would be brought to the home front, and postwar frictions would be sown.

That anti-inflationary leaders would even contemplate a 60-day extension of the present turbulence, and would make it a party issue suggests the perilousness of the situation.

Don't Forget the Boat!

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Reverse Lend-Lease

Thank you for your editorial, "A Report for Experts," which mentions a few of the items supplied us by Britain which can never be repaid in dollars because they meant the saving of lives of our men. Many, many other items could be added to this brief list, including the packages distributed by the British to American prisoners of war in the frequent cases where the American Red Cross has not been able for one reason or another to fill the needs of our captured boys.

It seems too bad that we still have to justify Lend-Lease in terms of dollars.

Boston (Miss) ELAINE L. COUPER

Adopt Orphan?

In an issue of the Monitor recently there appeared an item regarding 5,000,000 homeless children in the conquered countries.

I should like to see the mothers in these United States take an interest in these pitiful children. In our vast country, 5,000,000 homes would be blessed by taking a child, thereby saving future generations.

Oakland, Calif. (MRS.) BEATRICE C. JONES

Bells for Prayer

May I ask you to publish the following extract from a letter which I recently received from a friend in Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"During the months of November and December every church bell in Allegheny County rings at seven o'clock each evening for five minutes and everybody is urged to stop and pray for peace. Even our small six-year-old Susan is much impressed and waits anxiously for the time of prayer."

Would it not be possible through the influence of your fine paper to have Boston join Pittsburgh in such a splendid custom?

Ayer, Mass. E. M. Y.

Worst and Best

As this present war is generally considered the worst in human history, so by any fair and intelligent logic must it not also be acknowledged the best, when the most enlightened and Christianized nations of the world have combined in solemn agreement and union for the establishment and preservation of those fundamentals of justice, mercy and righteousness which can assure protection and peace in the earth?

New York MONITOR READER

Coal Miners' 15 Minutes

A 15-minute luncheon time might be suggested for the members of the War Labor Board, Mr. Ickes, and Mr. Lewis.

Los Angeles. IRENE C. NELSON

Rumors re Stock

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a regular reader of your paper for many years, I have never before found it necessary to write a letter to the editor, but that day has finally arrived.

A recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor carried an editorial regarding Mr. Ralph Budd, president of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and his letter of the New York Stock Exchange in connection with rumors that were prevalent in September about Colorado and Southern Railway.

Mr. Budd's letter appeared in the press on Monday morning, September 27. On September 25, we forwarded to our customers our regular weekly Stock Letter in which we commented upon the same thing and rumors in general.

We appreciate your position in the editorial and congratulate you upon finding space for it. We believe that there are member Stock Exchange houses who have the same solicitude for public opinion. Our letter of September 25 is evidence of this.

While we know that newsprint is scarce, we think our industry is entitled to similar recognition. M. R. BATY

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Europe's Labor Problem

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

No one will welcome the freer breath promised by the Moscow conference more than European labor now chafing under the lash of Axis despotism. Even before this conference, though, many straws in the wind pointed to a not-distant re-emergence to power by Europe's workers. Among these are the recent liberation of Sicilian unions by the Allies, re-establishment in Italy of the Socialist and other Left parties, constitution of a provisional French Assembly at Algiers with Socialists and other Leftists dominant, unmistakable signs in Belgium of the strength of the Belgian Workers' Party (Socialists) underground activities with postwar plans already made, recent gains by Swiss Socialists, and last but not least the reliable report the German Social-Democratic Party has secretly full national backing to succeed Nazism.

Though Naziism has played havoc with European labor and driven it underground, evidence is sufficient to show it has not experienced any radical change of thought as to ways and means of pursuing its rights after Hitlerism crumbles. Most European labor organizations and parties in the prewar era operated under well-grounded socialistic ideologies and fronts shaped through many decades, starting even before Marxism's salient in roads into their ranks in the mid-nineteenth century. There may be changes to suit today's trends. But fundamentals do not seem likely to deviate from the over-century-old line they have consistently hewed.

* * *

Statements in Europe's underground papers and by British and European escapee labor leaders foreshadow labor pursuing with more vigor than ever its prime tenet, namely, the international solidarity of workingmen everywhere. This was the theory that created the First and Second (Socialist-Labor) Internationales at Amsterdam before World War One, and after it the Third (Communist) Internationale at Moscow and International Labor Office at Geneva. Many unions in America now preface their titles with "international." All of which shows labor has in the past generally been more global-minded than many of the governments it operated under.

A major deterrent to the progress of European labor between World Wars One and Two was the lively friction between the Socialist and Communist Internationales for top place and influence. The Comintern now, however, being dissolved lessens chances for a recurrence of this.

Another basic platform of European labor in general is its strong adherence to Marxist or at least public collectivist theories which was potent enough between this and the last war to compel most European governments, including Britain, to adopt various forms of government control, nationalization measures and practice widening methods of state capitalism and public ownership.

* * *

Will Europe after Hitlerism see a strong rebirth of labor power as after the last conflict when Socialism, Communism and other Left schools grew tremendously until just before the outbreak of war? Will Socialists and Communists be able this time to reconcile their differences? How far will Europe's laborites push their Marxian policies? These and other pertinent questions loom on the eve of the pre-eminent role Europe's workers must necessarily play in rebuilding their continent laid waste by the Axis.

Present signs appear to indicate a strong comeback for the Socialist and other Leftists in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria that can count on the appui of British, Scandinavian, American, and other labor organizations. How strong the Communists are in European countries is still conjectural. That they are well organized has been evident. But this is no proof they will emerge as influential as some see.

Will Americans Sacrifice to Feed Others?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Biggest danger besetting long-range international plans for relief and rehabilitation of war victims today is commercialism or materialism.

Binding up the wounds of war may, if the nations of the world are not careful, turn out too much a matter of selfish interest and self-aggrandizement on the part of nations that have something to sell, or withholding on the part of nations, like the United States, that have something to give.

The relief machinery just set up by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Atlantic City, N. J., is good, but it is not fool-proof. Great wisdom and hard work went into the making of UNRRA's policies, but even greater will be required in carrying them out, under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman.

Little was said at Atlantic City about the proposal of the Quakers and former President Hoover, backed by Roman Catholic chieftains, for immediate feeding of the children of occupied countries by neutral agencies. UNRRA's decision was that the winning of the war shall come before relief. At present, it is a definite part of military strategy to carry food along with the army when it marches in to liberate the people. The ability to say, "Look, the Nazis took your food away; we bring some of ours to share with you," is considered by Allied military leaders an enormous and necessary prod to capitulation. That is why, though many humanitarians even within the U. S. Government, are privately in favor of some measure of feeding immediately, they have not pressed the proposal for blockade-breaking with the military.

Though the Hoover proposal may never be carried out, discussion of it will at least have a beneficial effect in preparing the American people for UNRRA and the $1,300,000,000 that will be asked of Congress for its work.

If the people of Europe, and later of Asia, are to be rescued from starvation, the people of the United States will have to be educated on the necessity for sharing. Rationing of shoes and gasoline will have to continue until Europeans get the necessary start in setting up the machinery to help themselves. Europe will have to be helped at the same time that we are fighting a tough war over enormous distances in the Pacific. It will mean big sacrifices for Americans.

It will also mean re-education on what "standard of living" means. When a Congressman says, as one did to me the other day, that UNRRA will "reduce our standard of living, I'm afraid," he is thinking of material possessions. What satisfaction are these in a world which has taken off much of our best manhood and devastated our tremendous natural resources twice already in this century? A really high standard of living will come with a peaceful and orderly world in which men can keep and enjoy what they earn.

Much attention was focused at Atlantic City on the American public. "Will they be willing to make the sacrifices necessary for the success of UNRRA in which they have accepted leadership?" the foreign delegates kept wanting to know.

The United States is not the only nation that will need to divest itself of the desire for more material possessions if peace is to be maintained after this war. Nations with less may be even more acquisitive. Murico Penteado, the Brazilian delegate, for instance, indicated that his country would even be willing to give coffee away to build up a taste and trade shot to pieces by the war.

With shipping space so limited, presumably UNRRA will specialize in foods that have more nutrition value than coffee.

UNRRA will not specifically forbid The Netherlands or Norway or other nations that have their own money and ships to buy direct, but the more this is done, the less there will be for some countries that have suffered most—such as Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, and China. In these countries, then, suffering people may sow the seeds of another war.

UNRRA is a definite improvement over the American Relief Administration through which private organizations did most of the feeding in Europe after the last war. From lessons learned then, the United Nations have evolved an international organization that will stress self-help, non-discrimination, and aid according to need rather than politics.

At the final UNRRA session, Gustavo Gutierrez Sanchez, Cuban delegate, orated: "It seems now that on the clock of destiny the hour has sounded when 'God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying.'"

Fervently as this is to be hoped, it may be well to reserve judgment for a while.

Field Marshal Smuts Drops a Bomb

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

London this week is full of "explosive stuff." I don't mean bombs. There may be some of those, too—we are still having our usual nuisance raids several nights a week wherein a Jerry or two get through and drop a few HE's.

But Londoners have gotten used to that and it's hardly news any more. Nor do I mean the rocket shells, which are supposed to contain 12,000 pounds of explosive wherewith Hitler—or rather Goebbels—keeps threatening to bombard London. No, "explosive stuff" that Londoners are interested in is something much more important.

It is General Smuts's speech. Just occasionally some great thinker makes a speech which forces mankind to realize all over again that the pen is mightier than the sword—or to put it into modern terms, thought can be much more highly explosive than the biggest bomb. Churchill's "blood, toil, tears, and sweat" was one of these. So perhaps was President Roosevelt's talk on the Four Freedoms. And now Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, has done some fundamental thinking out loud, which in its own way is probably destined to prove just as epoch-making.

Many of the things Mr. Smuts said aren't exclusively or even mainly the concern of Londoners. For he is a world statesman, not a national one. Could as much be said of more than two or three other leaders today?

The gist of his message to the world at large is perhaps fairly well summed up in one paragraph:

"It must be quite clear to anybody who thinks of the real problems that face us that you will only get to practical solutions in the end if you have a good mixture of both democracy and freedom on the one hand and of leadership on the other. It is no use simplifying your problem and using one simple formula and thinking you could reach a solution in that way. Here in this country you are a great democracy, perhaps the most outstanding democracy of history; but here, too, we have learned what leadership means in a great emergency. Without leadership, freedom by itself will not help you. Freedom, like patriotism, is not enough."

But, basic as it is, this wasn't the "explosive stuff" which has left Londoners thinking. What has shattered a lot of complacency here with all the thoroughness of a blockbuster is Premier Smuts's proposal that there should be a union between Great Britain and the smaller democracies of Western Europe.

Mr. Smuts's main thesis is simple: It is that if there is to be a real peace, it must be based on a combination of leadership and power, and this combination can only take the form of a trinity, trinity of Russia, the United States, and Great Britain. But Britain, he says, "is weak in her European resources in comparison with the vast resources of the other two," and he concludes Britain must strengthen her European position if she is to be an equal partner. So, with a great deal of tact and a generous measure of British understatement, he touches off his bomb.

The small democracies in Western Europe, he points out, have surely learned their lesson: that neutrality is dead, and that standing by themselves on the Continent they must be dominated by one or the other Great Power. Surely, he suggests, they must feel their place is with Britain. It is, of course, a question for these States of Western Europe to settle for themselves, but he believes they should "help themselves by helping create out of a closer union with Great Britain a great European State" which would be an important stabilizing factor in the world.

"I call this very explosive stuff, but we are living in an explosive world. I want you to bear in mind that we are living in a world where we are forced to fundamental thinking and to fundamental revision of all concepts." That's what General Smuts himself says of his speech in general, and of this idea in particular; and Londoners this week, as they ponder his words in clubs and cafés, in fish-and-chip shops, and by the fireside, are inclined to agree with him. This is "explosive stuff," indeed; but, after all, Londoners are used to living in an explosive world.

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